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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 24— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

LETTERS COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	Delta		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa §		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA †	5'800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8 441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Jan.	KIDERPORE*		5,334
5th Feb.	OBRA*		5,462
10th ,,	ULA*		5,310
20th ,,	JEYPORE*		5,318
21st ,,	SICILIA X		6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA		7,952
29th ,,	LAHORE,*		5252
18th March	SOUDAN†		6,696
24th April	SICILIA †		6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinntion.
28th January	VITA	Karachi viaK'war
31st ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
1st February	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi
2nd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
6th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

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AND
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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O, Box 122.
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Yomei Maru	Yamamura	7153	12th Jan	27th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5842	16th Jan	30th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	7757	14th Feb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5803	24th ,,	9th March

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	122
Kobe	612	386	285	190	128

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,25,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR BERNARD HUNTER Kt. S.A.H. SITWELL, Esq.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5 Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganga
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub. Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Uttain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur	Vizagapatam
Kasauli	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital Rs. 6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital Rs. 40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders Rs. 60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	.....	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.

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For all particulars and forms apply to—
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CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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INSURANCE.

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ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
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Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
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THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for life of about Rs. 136.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 2,200 payable at death.
Should he die before forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 1,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs, and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. 1 rice per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot (Kathiawar), India.

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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'KAMA SHASTRA'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
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with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
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LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9537

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS in all parts of India, Burma for securing advertisements on commission. Apply at once to Post Box No. 594 Calcutta.
A R9452

WANTED—SECRETARY with Knowledge of Company's Act, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R9545

WANTED—Educated respectable, Ahmedabad SALESMAN by a well-established European firm to handle mill-stores in the Ahmedabad district. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 9999, Advt. Depot "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18685

WANTED—INDIAN APPRENTICES to be trained in NAVIGATION, age 14 to 16., good eyesight and strong physique essential. Martriculates preferred. Those desirous of taking to sea life need only apply with references to Box. No. 10006. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18704

WANTED—Qualified TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, throughout the British India, to sell our fancy leather money Purses, Belts, Hosiery, Electrical goods and British Cigarettes. Starting pay and allowance Rs. 82/- to 132/- with interclass ticket. Cash security Rs. 250/- is essential in any case. Apply up to 15th February with testimonials, enclosing two annas stamps to Q. S. SHERKHAN & CO., Managing Agents, Delhi. Tele:—"QUTABSHAHI".
A 18715

START A SOAP BUSINESS—And be independent, free and prosperous. It may mean a monthly profit of Rs. 200 or more for you. There is plenty of money in it; others have made enormous fortune in the soapmaking trade. Why not you? We teach the whole subject BY CORRESPONDENCE—AT HOME—in a way which is new, wonderful and has revolutionized the soap work. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S.M., 2, Rawalpindi.
A M

WANTED—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and AGENTS, (Shopkeepers specially preferred), all round India, Burma and Ceylon to sell the Cheapest, Magic, highly spoken of and well known products, prepared on complete Ayurvedic Principles by Shree Ghanshyam Pharmacy, Ltd., Baroda on Rs. 80. 160. 250 with most liberal Travelling Allowances etc. and Commission terms. Apply sharp for terms etc. with one anna stamp to:—SHREE GHANSHYAM PHARMACY LTD., Baroda, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
A R9551

WANTED—A party of one Head SURVEYOR and three MEASURERS to do the work of measuring lands for a period of about six months in the village of the Mudhol State. Qualified persons wishing to be employed on the work should send in their applications, with testimonials to the undersigned giving the following details :—Age, Qualifications, Nature of previous experience in work of this kind, pay expected.—G. R. KALYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State., Mudhol 21st, Jan., 1924.
A C18711

WANTED—Competent and qualified TEACHERS for H. H. the Aga Khan Khoja Boys' and Girls' Schools in Zanzibar on three years agreement. Passage paid both ways. Previous experience and good character essential. Qualifications as follows:—BOYS' SCHOOL, HEAD-MASTER—Graduate, Strong in Literature (English and Persian) FIRST ASSISTANT—Must have passed Intermediate Examination. Strong in Mathematics and History. TWO ASSISTANTS—Must have passed Previous or Matriculation. GIRLS' SCHOOL—HEAD-MISTRESS—Must have passed Teacher's Senior Examination, and be strong in Gujerati, Arithmetic, Needle-work and Embridery. TWO ASSISTANT LADY-TEACHERS with previous teaching experience. N. B. married couples preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating experience and salary required to:—A. A. MADHANI, C/o. Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI & CO., Samuel Street, Bombay. 3.
A R9577

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG, ACTIVE, AND INTELLIGENT GRADUATE wants EMPLOYMENT between hours eleven and five. Apply Box No. 10011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9580

A TILAK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE with optional "Commerce" wants EMPLOYMENT in business line with good prospects. One year's experience in Banking. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 10009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9560

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TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO BE LET.—PORTION of 1st floor of Medows Street, suitable for office or show-room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply MEHTA LALJEE AND CO., Oak Lane, Fort.
C R9544

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

VISAVIS with C. Springs and Cycle wheels. Light and Stylish. Apply sharp to Box No. 10013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 9587

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

NEW HUDSON COMBINATION, 1919, in good condition: quick sale: Rs. 750 or offer. Apply WALDEN, U.F.C. Mission, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
N R9582

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One double Cylinder double DEMY PRINTING MACHINE, Make Augsburg, Received shortly from Germany rebuilt just like new. Write to THE MANAGER, Pranveer, Nagpur, C. P.
K R9549

WANTED—Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS for storing Liquid Fuel Apply with full particulars to Box No 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
18713

WANTED—One BELT STRETCHING MACHINE and One BRUSH DAMPING MACHINE for Cloth from 20" to 60". Apply stating price to Box No. 9996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18679

FOR SALE—1, 30 ft. by 7ft. 6 in. LANCASHIRE BOILER by well known maker working pressure 160 lbs. Apply:—BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda.
K 18698

WANTED—SECOND-HAND or NEW (preferably compound) STEAM ENGINES with boilers above 100lbs. pressure any size between 15 and 30 N.H.P. Quote prices with full particulars to M.A.S. John and Co., No. 34, Erulappan St., Madras.
K R9547

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B. Com. of London, (Colombo Centre), and Banking, Accountancy, and Commerce Diploma Examinations, (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9569

LOST AND FOUND.

PRIZE RS. 5 ONLY—I, the undersigned notify that CERTIFICATE No. 2890 of the IIIrd Class Bombay Boiler Act. is LOST, if found please send it according to the address given HAIDARKHAN RAHIMKHAN PATHAN, Amalner (Dist. East Khandesh.
PB R9564

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 416.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
AHMEDABAD.

FOR SALE—New Yost Typewriters Model No. 20 for sale at very cheap rates. Apply COMMERCIAL STATIONERY MART, 121-124, Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
N R9568

SOME TEXTILATIES

Tough steel weaving reeds.
Easy running loom temples.
Extra smooth cotton healds.
Twenty beam wire healds.
Indestructable rustless frames.
Lasting cast-steel dobby springs.
Accurate dobby lags and pegs.
Tin-covered shed-rods.
Ingenious split-chains and cutters.
Exceptionally true bobbins.
Several hundred similar items.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.,
Agents, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
18579

KASHMIR EMBROIDERIES.—Curtains about three yards by one and a half yards wool on cloth Rs. 18. Silk on cloth Rs. 35. Silk on silk Rs. 80. Bedsheets Rs. 10, Rs. 24 and Rs. 48. Ladies' best Ruffle Shawls about 3 yards by 1¼ yards Rs. 20. Sarees silk with Blouses to match Rs. 50, Rs. 70 and Rs. 100. Best Kashmir Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Wanted Sole Agency for German goods. Terms and samples invited. R. E. PARHAWK & CO., Exporters, Importers and Merchants. Srinagar, Kashmir (INDIA).
T R9523

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Re. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES.—Radio Neckless Re. 6 Everlasting writing Note Blocks as. 12 each. Magic Cards to predict your would-be. Re. 1/12 per doz. Box No. 10012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9562

ORCHIDS—12 Different grand flowering vars. Rs. 10. Saccolabium ampullaceum Rs. 11, Coelogyne cohracea, Coelogyne cristata all in flower buds Rs. 8 dozen each. Orchid list free. CHANDRA NURSERY, P. O. ENTALLY, CALCUTTA (BENGAL).
T R9564C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May 1923.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 4th February to 23rd February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 25th January, 1924.
C18732

WANTED.

WANTED—TENDERS for extraction and export of anwal (Cassia auriculata) bark from Mewar State on Royalty Monopoly System for 2 years. Royalty is fixed at as. 8 per maund, (English weight). Further particulars can be had from Forest Department of Mewar. People visiting the area will be given all facilities. Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 p.m. on 15th March, 1924.

FOREST OFFICER,
Udaipur
MEWAR.
9-1-24.
18669

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1923.

The Dividend will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 31st day of January 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 11th February 1924 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR AND CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
11th January, 1924.
C18605

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer "Ryokai Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival in the 26th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer "Borneo Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival in the 26th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang & Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Shareholders holding the shares of the following registered numbers have been found defaulters and their shares have been forfeited. The share certificates held by them in respect of these shares should therefore be considered as forfeited.

16679, 16945, 17014 to 17027, 17991 to 17995, 18142 to 18146, 18467 18996 to 18999, 19258, 19822, 20257, 21766, 21842, 22038, to 22041, 22502, 22866 to 22871, 23244 23480, 23862 to 23863, 24224 to 24225, 24234, 24438, 24461 to 24458, 24462, 25014, 25054 to 25055, 25358 to 25362, 25388.

By Order of the Board
KIRLOSKAR SONS AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
C18734

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INTERNAL FITTINGS FOR STEEL CARS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1924, for the supply of following wood details delivery of which must commence on 15th April, 1924 and must completed in sets per vehicle according a programme laid down by the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent:—

91 Partitions complete with doors.
390 Side casings Top and Bottom in complete sets.
598 Sliding door casings.
286 pairs—Sliding doors.

2. Drawings and specifications have been prepared and will be supplied on application to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on payment of Rs. 10 per set complete.

3. Quotations must include supply of timber, labour of assembling complete and F. O. R. Matunga, Railway material rate certificate will not be issued.

4. Tenders (for which there are no tender forms) should be superscribed with the above heading and a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the work tendered for (with a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. R. Victoria Terminus, Bombay as earnest money at the time of submitting tenders without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are of Rs. 500 and upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle,) and it will be forfeited should the successful tenderer fail to sign the agreement.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security, a sum (in cash or currency notes, on which no interest will be allowed) equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000) and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
C18720

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924 will be received for the purchase of Scrap Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th January, 1924.
C18642

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924, will be received for the purchase of Scrap, Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1924.
C18641

TENDERS.

MAHIM AND WORLI HINDOO BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS COMMITTEE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of firewood suitable for burning dead bodies for Mahim Hindoo Burning Ground, for one year from the 1st, March, 1924. The rates to be for delivery at the Burning ground.

K. N. MAHALE,
H. L. KAVLI.
Honorary Secretaries.
No. 145, Bazar Road, Mahim.
R9567

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPN. LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of two New Shares Nos. 112436/37 of the above Corporation in the name of Mr. Lalji Ratanji are believed to have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified to Messrs. WALLACE AND CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers of the Corporation Post Box No. 201 Bombay, within one month from this date, as application has been made for the issue of Duplicate.
R9585

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF GOOTY.

DUSTAKAR BALAJI RAO PAMIDI ..... Plaintiff.

The partners of Rampratap Bannichand:—(1) Fattichand, (2) Chunnilal, (3) Hanraj Kollhapur ... Defendants.

THE ABOVE NAMED PLAINTIFF has filed a suit for Rs. 458-1-7 against the defendants and it stands adjourned to 4-2-1924. If the defendants do not appear in Court that day either personally or by a duly authorized pleader they will be declared ex parte and the Court will hear plaintiff and pass judgment against them.

P. SUBBA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Gooty, 24-1-1924.
C18738

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 434 of 1922

THE TOYO MENKA KAISHA, LIMITED, (The Original Cotton Trading Company, Limited). ... Plaintiffs.
versus
Messrs. COWASJI FRAMJI and COMPANY and NARANDAS PURSHOTAM KAPADIA. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the two messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,462 (fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 14558, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded on the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid, on the West partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine, on the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jerbai, daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Furdoonji Vachha, and on the South by the property of Framji Edulji Lentin and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 6484 (1) and Street No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Buildrng Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18541

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with two codicils annexed of NARANDAS ODHAVJI, late of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, landed proprietor ..... Deceased.

MANEEN KARSONDAS, of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a Barrister-at-Law, residing at Banganga Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of December, 1923.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18785.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 303. 24-1-24.
E. 192. 17-1-24.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of PRANLAL BAPALAL PARIKH, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at the time of his death Mkongoro in the Uganda Protectorate in the British East Africa a clerk in the employ of Messrs. C. Parakh and Co., ... Deceased.

BAI CHANDAN, widow of Bapalal Bechardas Parikh of Kapadwanj, Bania Hindu Inhabitant mother of the deceased temporarily residing at Dady Sheth Agiari Lane outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. VRAJLAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18737.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 121 CASKS ENGLISH FLOORING TILES (CARPET DESIGN). TOTAL 1285 YARDS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Messrs. Rawal and Co., situate at Paowalla's Wady in 10th Lane, Khetwady, corner of Grant Road by order of Messrs. Rawal and Co., of No. 13, Bank Street, Fort, and on account and at the risk of the Parties concerned, the following:

PARTICULARS.

32 Casks	(Carpet Design)	No. 5475,	320 yards.
25 Casks	(Carpet Design)	No. 5476,	325 yards.
14 Casks	(Carpet Design)	No. 5479,	140 yards.
27 Casks	(Carpet Design)	No. 9395,	270 yards.
23 Casks	(Carpet Design)	No. 774,	230 yards.

The above will be sold in the 5 aforesaid lots.

Terms.—25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of on payment of the balance within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 29th JANUARY, 1924, AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3 Colaba Chambers, opposite the Panday's Sanitorium Wodehouse Road, Colaba, very valuable made to order household furniture etc. comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, chesterfield drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teacoys, upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets, pier tables rich pictures, flower vases, rich carpets, iron beadsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers etc., etc.

The property of L. Zopegni, Esq. of Messrs. Gorio Ltd., lately acting as Italian Consul in Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEWJI CANJI AND OTHER MAKERS, RICH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the ground floor of Ruby Mansions Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road very valuable household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other makers comprising extension dining tables, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refregerator ice chest, rich English China dinner service, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered Chesterfield suite of sofa and easy chairs, occasional teapoys, upright cottage piano by Reisinger, practically new, silver tone Cabinet read Turkish drawing and bedroom large carpets, silver glass door Cabinets, fancy door curtains, double bed with box spring mattresses, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, Sectional Book case and writing table combined, etc., etc.

The property of C. D. Silas, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date o. sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January 24.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 20021.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES FANCY COTTON GOODS AND 3 CASES ART SILK FANCY GOODS.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Dwarkadas Gordhandas Mulji Jetha Market and also on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Balaji Krishnarao, the salesman of Messrs. L. L. Telly & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 28th January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 Cases Fancy Cotton Goods.
3 Cases Art Silk Fancy Goods.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A rare opportunity to the money people to buy a bungalow at Peddar Road.

Auction sale of very valuable bungalow known as "Bostan" at Peddar Road and very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, in the same bungalow.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the very valuable property and the household furniture mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure admeasuring 3852 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 17, 369, 434 381 and 616 Collector's New No. 88, 2094, 2316, 2259 and 2861 Old Survey Nos. 81 and 8148 and New Survey Nos. 7116, 7117, 2/7118, 7109 and 7119 and Cadastral Survey No. 722 with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon called "Bostan" assessed by the Municipality under (D) Ward Nos. 3454, 3451, 3456, (1) and 3466 (1) and Street Nos. 9, 6 and 11 Altamount Road and 53 and 55 Peddar Road all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, in the City and registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Vallabhdas Dossa on or towards the West partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain and partly by the Peddar Road aforesaid on or towards the North by a proposed road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Valli Mahomed and partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain.

AND

Also the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing tables mirror and plain almyrahs wardrobes, marble top tables, table ornaments, silver show cases, velvet & plush lined drawing room suites, cabinets, gramophones with records screens, mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich cut glass electric chandeliers table lamps, lights ceiling and table fans etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Bombay Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 28th Instant, at 4-30 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises as one lot the following very valuable property consisting of three pieces of land with passages between Viz:—

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate in the south side of Chinchpokli Cross Lane in Ghorupdeo, Mazagaon, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17765 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by Chinchpokli Cross Lane, on or towards the East by land bearing New Survey No. 2/3628 in the occupation of the Kaiser-Hind Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., on or towards the South by a private passage beyond which is the land secondly hereinafter described and on the West by a public passage.

SECOND.—All that piece of leasehold land at Ghorupteo aforesaid containing by admeasurement 23070 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid beyond which is the piece of land first hereinafter described, on or towards the East by the land bearing New Survey No. 7/3628 in occupation of Caccumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy on or towards the South partly by a private passage beyond which is the land thirty hereinafter described and partly by the property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor bearing New Survey No. 1/3634 and on or towards the West partly by the said property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor and partly by the said public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid bounded on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid containing by admeasurement 7278 square yards or thereabouts and beyond which is the said piece of land secondly hereinbefore described, on or towards the East partly by the property in the occupation of Venayeck Bhasker Sakalkar bearing New Survey No. 4/3628 and 2/3641 occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital on or towards the South by the property occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital and on or towards the West by a public passage.

The above three plots contain an aggregate area of 48113 square yards or thereabouts, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos. E. 11790, 11794, and 11795 and under New Survey No. 8/3620 and Cadastral Survey No. 716, 1/716 and 2/716 of the Mazagaon Division.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of sale and for inspection of the draft lease and the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

BENETT & CO.,

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4085.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th, February, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, Booked & Unbooked Artricles, & Unclaimed Bags of Rice Wheat, Joowar, Salt, Husk, C. I. Sheets, Round and Flat Iron, Casks of Alum, Cases Tea, Soap, Empty tins Drums, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

Daily At 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

"MONNA VANNA"

Starring MISS LEE PARRY.

Acclaimed by the Press as a Mighty Film Achievement.

Empire Theatre.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

"EVERYWOMAN"

Featuring VIOLET HEMING.

Empress Theatre.

daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

"THE NUT"

Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Grand Gala Programme

WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE CHANGE.
From Saturday 26th January 1924.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY 28th JAN. 1924.
at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.

Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.

Every Turn a sensational and Wonderful Novelty never seen before.

STILL BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY,

ELMA THE MIGHTY

THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST

Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car to be driven over her body with full 4 Passengers' load

Do not fail to witness this latest

WONDER OF THE WORLD

In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission.

The largest Menagerie of World-Wide fame—

MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.

N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

Amraoti:—GANESH THEATRE.

Wednesday 30th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SAUNYASHACHA SAMSAR.

Saturday 2nd Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m (S. T.)

SETTECHE-GULAM

Sunday 3rd Feb, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT-THIS WEEK!

ANOTHER SUPER-GRAND WEST-END CLASSIC!

A COMPLETE PICTURE OF LOVE AND LIFE!

"FOOL'S PARADISE"

Starring no less than six internationally famous stars.

DOROTHY DALTON
MILDRED HARRIS
CONRAD NIGEL
THEODORE KOSLOFF
JOHN DAVIDSON
JULIA FAYE

A Magnificent Screen Version of Cupid's Escapades. "Love is blind"—and blind men can love! See it literally in this wonderful Drama.

The Story of the Strangest Masquerade that ever a Woman dared.

"FOOL'S PARADISE"

A Paramount Picture in 9 reels.

A BLIND MAN TRICKED INTO MARRIAGE WITH A WOMAN HE HATES

A Swing of action from Paris to the crude, passionate atmosphere of a Mexican Border town, thence to weird Siam; a swing of action centering about two women, one of whom wins a man's love by mimicking the other.

Note:—As this a lengthy picture *no* side Comic Film will be screened. The patrons are consequently requested to be in their seats early.

TO-NIGHT—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction

Three Concerts! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI! Three Concerts!

Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar

WILL GIVE

Under the auspices of

THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.

(Founded by the late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

OF

THE CELEBRATED SINGER

PYARA SAHEB

IN

AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE

On 29th Tuesday and 31st Thursday 1924

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

PLUNDER

The finest serial ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T FLIRT

featuring

DIPPY DOO-DADS

The cleverest monkey on the screen

IN AND OUT

with

MONTY BANKS

A two-reel Comedy.

THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

presents

Four popular and favourite stars

IN

"HIDDEN-HAND"

featuring

Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.

FIRST WEEK 3 EPISODES

1st Episode, GAUNTLET OF DEATH.
2nd " COUNTERFEIT FACES.
3rd " ISLAND OF DREAD.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m.
Saturday, & Sunday: Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
THE KING OF SERIAL STARS
THE IDOL OF MILLIONS

EDDIE POLO

IN

HIS OWN SERIAL TREMENDOUS

CAP'N KIDD

COMMENCING THIS WEEK

AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

4 Shows daily—5-15—7—8-45 and 10-30.

Popular Prices including Tax—
Rs. 2—1-8—1, As. 8,-4,-3.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In the course of the Directors' report it is stated:—

The year under review has been one of the most difficult the Cotton Trade has had to face. It opened with an attempted corner in September Omras, this being the fourth attempt at a corner made within a period of one year.

The magnitude of the transactions and the finance involved far surpassed that of any previous corners, and the aftermath, owing to various failures, bore heavily on bona fide traders.

The Cotton Transport Act, the object of which is to enable the control of the transport of cotton Kappas or seed from one district to another has been passed by the Central Legislature and has since been applied by the Government of Bombay to the Surat areas in the North and the Compta, Bijapore and Bagalkot areas in the South. The result, it is hoped, will be of great and lasting benefit to the whole Cotton Trade.

The New Port Trust Cotton Depot at Sewri was opened by His Excellency the Governor on March 13th in the presence of a large number of members of this Association and representatives of the leading institutions and firms in Bombay. His Excellency pointed out the advantage to the trade in having direct rail communication with the New Depot, and the big saving in transport charges which would result when cotton no longer had to be carried across the City to Colaba.

Your Directors, with the unanimous consent of the entire Cotton Trade of Bombay, finally agreed to move to the New Cotton Depot at Mazagaon after an important tacit understanding with the Port Trust had been reached, to the effect that the Trade would not agree to anything that would involve an addition to the existing charges of handling Cotton at Colaba and that efforts would be made by the Port Trust and other public bodies and the two Railway Companies concerned, to effect a reduction in their respective charges.

The F. G. Oomra Contract was again neglected no contract having been made in this description during the year; trading in the Fine Oomra Contract for May and July deliveries was prohibited by the Association on 29th January 1923, in view of the scarcity of tenderable cotton.

The removal of the Trade to Sewri has made it necessary for your Directors to find accommodation for the offices of the Association and the Members. During the year a final agreement was reached with the Port Trust under which the Association secured a lease of 12,022 6/9sq. yds. of land to the North of the Port Trust Godowns and the foundations of the proposed New Cotton Exchange have been built on this Site. In the accounts the foundations are shown as costing Rs. 90,125 but the total cost of the foundations which have since been practically completed will be about Rs. 2,82,748. During the year, Messrs. Sykes & Patker ceased to be Engineers to the Association and your Directors appointed Messrs. Gregson Bately & King in their place. As a result, certain changes have been made in the original plans for the superstructure and the revised plans which have been prepared in consultation with the Building Sub-Committee appointed by the Board and which have been approved by your Directors have been placed on view in the Rooms of the Association.

At it was estimated that the Permanent Exchange Building would take fully two years to complete, your Directors sanctioned a scheme prepared by the Building-Sub-Committee to build temporary wooden offices, rooms and Trading Hall. The basis of this scheme was that the rents should repay the Capital cost by the time that the Permanent Exchange was ready for occupation. These temporary Buildings were completed by the 1st November and the inaugural ceremony referred to above was held in the new Temporary Trading Hall.

MEMBERSHIP

There were 434 Original Members, 10 New Members, 2 New Members (non-British), 10 Special Associate Members, 12 Associate Members and 23 New Associate Members in all 491 Members on the Register on the 31st August 1923. During the year 16 members were posted as defaulters, one member suspended and 3 expelled.

COTTON GROWING IN SIND.

The Section of Agriculture, Indian Science Congress, was opened by Mr. T. F. Main, by a paper on "The Future of Cotton Growing in Sind." Important papers dealing with the various problems of agriculture in India, such as "Cattle Breeding, Dairy Farming, Animal Nutrition,—to mention only a few—were read, cotton naturally receiving more attention.

Mr. Main in the course of his paper, summarised the history of previous efforts at cotton improvement and showed how the production of long staple cotton had been a success on a limited scale but that the commercial development had been impossible through lack of perennial irrigation. This defect, the Sukkur Barrage Canal scheme would now remove, enabling an addition of about 750,000 to one million acres to the area under long staple cotton in India. In conclusion he emphasised the necessity for adequate experimental work.

This was followed by a paper by Mr. P. B. Richards on the "Control of Cotton Pests in Northern India" in which it was shown that the effective control of insect pests of cotton at a moderate estimate would add at least one-third to the effective cotton area. The important pests of cotton in Northern India are the Spotted Boll Worm and Pink Boll Worm, the latter being the most deadly.

The lecturer then dwelt upon the Spotted Boll Worm in Western India, and the methods of control of the Pink Boll Worm now in force in Egypt and to the success of the Madras Pest Act in reducing the damages to the Cambodia Cotton.

Next came Mr. Thadani with his paper on "Cotton Growing in U. S. A." He gave his impressions of cotton growing in America, the methods of marketting the commodity prevalent there and the improved way of production.

Mr. Warth in his paper on "Animal Nutrition" explained the work now in progress and emphasised the importance of the knowledge of the nutritive value of the Indian food stuffs. He showed how the digestibility of different foodstuffs and their nutritive value would help in solving the requirements of the indigenous breeds of cattle. He was followed by Dr. Lander, on the same subject, who laid a stress on the biological aspect of the question. Another paper closely allied to the above subjects was the one on "Lucerne Cultivation." Mr. Howard, the author of the paper, gave a description of new methods of lucerne cultivation and his own observations on the making good lucerne hay.

TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency's Office has issued the following Press Communique dated the 26th Inst:—

"The sale of Treasury Bills is discontinued until further notice."

AMERICAN MARKETS,

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Cotton: With the year 1923 about to come to an end, all indications are that at least the early weeks of 1924 will continue to demonstrate the sound position of the market. The feature has been the issue yesterday of notices of delivery against January contracts of about 130,000 Bales, and while some of them circulated freely for a short while, the greater part lodged promptly in strong hands, and will serve largely in filling January commitments to mills and foreign merchants. Incidentally, it is accentuated once more, notwithstanding the constant reiterations of so many Southern politicians, that New York is one of the great spot cotton markets of the world, about the only point of difference from other spot markets being that delivery is at seller's option within the prescribed conditions, while in the ordinary spot market the buyer picks out what he can use, and incidentally pays a stiff premium for the privilege.

The market will enter the New year with the facts firmly established, that the supply of American cotton for the balance of the season will be entirely inadequate for the normal requirements of the world, that little relief can be expected from India where crop estimates are being cut down, while in Brazil early forecasts of a large increase of production seem to have been followed by unfavourable weather and serious insect damage. A short crop is also expected in Egypt, while the other possibly important sources of supply, China and Russia, are rather unreliable; as to the minor regions that some day may become dangerous competitors of the United States, they are still practically negligible.

If ont of the statistical supply, we allow for the undesirable low grades and dogtails of which there are always practically unsalable remnants, the uneven distribution of the various grades and staples, and the difficulty in apportioning them among the mills, each in accordance with its needs, there would seem to be every probability that long before the end of the season the real available supply of cotton will be exhausted, or so situated at practically to be unavailable.

The remedy, to enable all to continue working to some extent throughout the season would be a general movement to go on short time promptly, but with the scarcity of so many lines of cotton goods this cannot be expected and the lucky manufacturers will continue to work while the unlucky may find it necessary to close down later. By lucky, we of course mean those manufacturers who have followed the advice we have been giving them for so many months to secure their supplies while there was time; we fear it will soon be harder for those who are still without their cotton and, notwithstanding the apparently high price level, we believe they would do well even now to cover their needs promptly. If they cannot find the right kind of spots on short notice, we advise buying futures and letting the other man worry as to the price level of next spring and summer.

Coffee: There have been no special developments in a dull holiday market, but the undertone has been rather good. While Santos coffees are still held well above New York parity, Rios are about on a level with our spot Rio prices, an indication that the re-adjustment is progressing, though very slowly. Meanwhile, owing to the discounts on distant positions, selling may appear an uncommercial proposition, but we cannot see the incentive for buying except occasionally as a scalp.

Sugar: The principal strengthening feature has been the Cuban strike news which affected January principally, owing to possible delay in shipments. After all, however, there has been only a dull market, although with a firm undertone. Offerings of Beet Sugar have been withdrawn in this territory and bad crop reports are coming from France. The market may be sustained for a while, but we think some decline will be seen in due course.

The Chicago Market: There has been considerable selling of Wheat on the big Canadian visible, but yesterday the market firmed up on covering of shorts. There really seems to be no incentive for buying in expectation of advances of consequence, but we think scalping transactions on that side are reasonably safe as at this level any very decided weakness is hardly likely to develop.

EAST INDIA WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.

There was a good demand from all quarters—Joria were 25 per cent above December rates and others were very firm.

LONDON Jan. 25.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine £18 1/8 Jan. Feb. easier.
Cottonseed Bombay £16 3/4 buyers Jan. Feb. Hull.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 Jan, value.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black Skellaridis £12 1/4 Jan.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/2 Jan./Feb.
Rapeseed Toria £19 1/2 Jan./Feb.
" " £19 1/8 Feb./Apl.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 1/4 Dec./Jan.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £44 1/2.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Rapeseed Brown Rutnee £19 Jan. Hull.
Rape Oil Crude crusted net naked, ex-mill, £46 3/4.
Gram Peas, Karachi Red £40½ Jan.-Feb.
Maize Karachi, Parcel, £41½ Jan.-Feb.
Barley Indian 32. Jan.-Feb.
Cocoanut Oil Ceylon cif. £48½ Jan. Feb.
Gingelly seed, large white 15 per cent. 26½ Jan. Feb. Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo No. 1, Northern Manitoba, 22/7 3/4 January.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Stock Exchange to strong owing to growing confidency in political outlook together with speeches of chairman at meetings of leading banks and buying is being maintained in London and Provinces:
Consols are quoted at 56½ and War Loan 5 per cent. at £100.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 115,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain, 1,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent, Rs. 51,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan, 17,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports, 950,000.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports, 968,000 Bales.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 650.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 720.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 142⅝.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SHANBHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.22-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 94.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.50.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Jan. 25.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 9/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	4—17—8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 13/16 Quiet
	London, Jan. 26.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 9/32 Steady
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16 Steady

	London, Jan. 25.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
" " 2 months hence	33 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China India Selling Speculators bought Buyers aresatisfied—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)
Interest day to day loans — 2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans — 2 1/2
Weekly Bullion shipment £ 117,623

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 26. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 17/32
Fcs. Demand	640
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	234
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 25.
Exchange on London in Paris	93.75
" " " Germany	17,800,000,000,000
" " " Italy	97.32
Stockholm	16.32
Christiania	30.69
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	24.52
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	104.73
Athens	218.00
	London, Jan. 25.
Demand Bills	422.25
	London, Jan. 24.
Cuban Sugar March Nominal	26

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 25.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	22 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 25.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87. +5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	" 91 +1/4
War Loan 5%1929/47	" 99 3/4unchgd,
Consols 2 1/2%	" 56 1/2+3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 44 unchgd,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 64 1/4+1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	" 56 1/4+1/4
	London, Jan. 25.
Conversion Loan	£ 76
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	" 112 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/13/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/13/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/13/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/6.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 97-8.
Silver ready d. 33-8.
Silver forward d. 33-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India and China bought, China was a buyer at lower rate.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/11.
4 per cent Conversation Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan 90/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 95/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

To-day Reuter reported a further decline of 40 points in New York and about 16 points in Liverpool. The markets gave way on long liquidation and speculative as well as local traders selling.

The declining tendency of our market has developed quite contrary to our expectations and seems to be due mainly to sentiment, the unsettled political outlook at Home and reports of Mill strikes locally. We are inclined to think that the weakness in question will prove to be only of a temporary nature and that before long the strength of the statistical position will re-assert itself and that we shall see a return to a higher level of prices.

In sympathy with the declining advices from Home, the Marwari Bazaar here opened easier to-day at Rs. 604 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May and steadily gave way to Rs. 600 on Marwari Shroffs and offices selling. After fluctuating by a rupee or so, prices further declined to Rs. 598½ on Jobbers selling but quickly improved to Rs. 603 on Commission Houses and general buying. From this level prices again dropped to Rs. 598½ on Marwari operators and scattered selling but on offices and a prominent Japan House buying the rate improved again to Rs. 603½. After meagre fluctuations the rate at 3-30 p.m. ruled Rs. 601½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 596 and advancing to Rs. 599 on buying Japan Houses closed weak at Rs. 596½ on selling by Offices.

Fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery opened this morning at Rs. 573 and on free selling by Jobbers and several offices the rate gave way steadily to Rs. 567. At this level, profit-taking and general buying took place which caused prices to improve to Rs. 570 and fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 568 the rate at 3-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 569 F. G. M. G. Bengal was quoted nominally at Rs. 510.

The Ready market yesterday was rather quiet, with Exporters offering about Rs. 10 less than the previous day, whilst local mills were quite of the market. About 2000 bales have been reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Jan. 26.
Fully Good Broach April/May	596 1/2
" Bengal March	509
Fine Oomra. March	566

	Liverpool, Jan. 25. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Quiet		19.81
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		23.35
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	33.53+13
(As known in Liverpool)	May	33.73+06
	July	32.62+06
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar.	33.57
	May,	33.28

	Liverpool, Jan. 25. To-day's prices.
	Jan. 19.54—16
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. 19.62—13
	May 19.57—18
	July 19.05—24

	Liverpool Jan. 26, To-day's prices.
	Jan. 19.56+02
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. 19.61—01
	May 19.54—03
	July 19.03—02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.52—18
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.62—13
April	—
May	19.61—14
June	—
July	19.15—14
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.63—12
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March	22.62
May	22.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.50—04
Feb.	19 47—10
Mar.	19.57—05
April	—
May	9.52—05
June	19 29—09
July	18.9?—06
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.48—08
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March	22.55
May	22.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 25. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	19.54—16
February	19.57—13
March	19.62—13
April	19.59—16
May	19.57—18
June	19.38—23
July	19.05—24
August	18.32—22
September	17.26—18
October	16.56—19
November	16.24—30
December	16.14—19
January	16.05—19

Tone—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 25.
M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
" " Fully Good	16.60
" " Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	22.54—12
February	22.60—12
March	22.65—13
April	22.71—12
May	22.77—11
June	22.80—11
July	22.82—11
August	22.60—11
September	22.34—11
October	21.74—11
November	21.30—18
December	20.90—23
January	20.90—23

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " Continent	12,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.13—40
" May	33.42—33
" July	32 31—29
" Oct.	28.03—02
Spot Cotton at New York	33.45—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.50—25
Futures, " " Mar.	32.22—43
" " " May	32.92—33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 7/8
Silver Foreign mined	63
Silver Commercial Bars.	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 25. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar.	33.13—40
May	33.42—33
July	32.31—29
Oct.	28.03—02
	New York, Jan. 26 To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar.	33.21+05
May	33.47+05
July	32.?2—03
Oct	27.85—18

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 25.

Total Actual Expert	3,000
" Forwarded	56,000
" Imports	130,000
" Stock	870,000
Actual Weekly Sales	23,350

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There was firm and active Cloth demand and yarns were moving freely.

JAVA SUGAR,

London Jan. 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Jan. March Sellers	30/9
July Sellers	24/6
July Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine Wht Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	24/1

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 25.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
A/M Value Steady and Inactive	£ 19 1/2
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Steady and inactive	
" J/A Done	£ 39 5/8
" May/Aug. Done	37/9

RUBBER.

London, Jan 25.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14

Tone:—Steadier after easier Market Closed tomorrow owing transport. difficulties

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay	13/3

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 75, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425, By. Cotton 585, By. Dyeing 670, Century 336/4, Cent. India 465, Colaba Land 122/8, Crescent 210, Edw. Sassoon 210, Elphistone 45, Fazulbhoy 747/8, Finlay 620 Gokak 113/12, Indian Bleaching 185, Ind. Malwa 382/8, Kohinoor 1275, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Madhowji 235, Mathuradas 335, Meyer Sassoon 165, M. Petit 3900xd, New Great 520, New City 270, Pabani 345, Pearls 503/12, Phoenix 425, Shapurji 150, Simplex 303/12, Swan 760, Swadeshi 462/8, Tata Mill 305 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

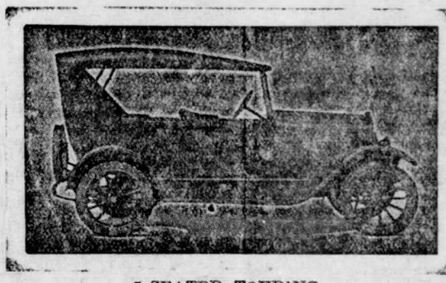
Alcock 215, B. Burma 280, B. Burma N. I. 60n, Bt. Burma Pet 5/7, B. Tramway 89/6, B. Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 219n, New India Insur 12, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord. 26/8, Tata Iron Defd 95, Tata Hydro 652/8 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

	London, Jan. 25.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	" 129—
National	" 42 1/2
Eastern	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTORCAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 25.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
J/F Sellers 43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
J/F Sellers 43/3
AUSTRALIAN Jan/Feb. Paid Buyers
Steady and fair trade 4f 1/8
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Paid 32
Wheat Rosaris Santa Fe' Cargo 64 lbs.
Jan. paid 45 7/8
Tone—Wheats—Fready offered Firm.

WHEAT AND SEED.

Bombay, Jan. 26 6 1/2 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 2 0	11 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 12 0
Mowrasced	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	30 8 0	—
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 8 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	43 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May		
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	

METALS.

London, Jan 25.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
	Nominal,
Corrugated Sheets	" 18 7/16
	London, Jan. 25
TIN BLOCK	£ 251 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

Mr. T. Vijiaraghavachari, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, is now in Madras, supervising the despatch of Indian exhibits and will leave for Bombay on February 6th *en route* to England.—A.P.

A Nellore correspondent reports the suicide of Mr. F. Watera, a European local agent of the Mica Trading Company. The deceased was a Bachelor (aged 25), and it is reported that he shot himself with a pistol.—A. P.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTAN NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Jan. 27. Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	
Textile	1 2 3
F. D. Sassoon	2 0
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longeloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8
Hindustan per lb	1 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9
Textile per lb	1 9
Phoenix per lb	—
Pearl per lb	1 9
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longeloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longeloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 10 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 25, 1924.

Cotton	31,126 Bales.
Wheat	82,13 Cwts
Linseed	2901 "
Rape etc,	2282 "
Gingellyseed	5423 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	5140 "
Castorseed	4732 "
Rice	4116 "
Myrabolams	6915 "
Cottonseed	32342 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	2874 "
Juwar	5553 "
Masur	416 "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	5254 "
Coal	211 Tons

MOCATTA SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Business was small until Tuesday when transactions were large and China was strong buyer whilst free sales were from America in addition to re. sales from India.

Report has reached London that Canton mint will be re-opened in May, on account of greater interest shown in silver by China for the last few days.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO'S SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Yesterday's rumours on stock-exchange that Anglo-Persian Oil Co. propose issue of 2½ million 6 1/2 per cent prior charge on stock of 90 today ordering shares declined to 49 and three pence.

SPORTING NEWS

RUGGER.

IRELAND VS. FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

DETAILS.

Dublin.—A crowd of 18,000 assembled to see the rugger match between Ireland and France. Frenchmen kicked off against a strong wind, and for a time their forwards operated vigorously in the Irish half. Soon, however, Ireland asserted themselves and for the remainder of the half were mostly pressing, but their backs were unable to drive home the advantage secured by the magnificent work of forwards. Ireland were awarded several free kicks within a reasonable distance of the posts, but Crawford failed with them. Towards the interval G. Stephens secured a try which Atkins failed to convert. At half-time Ireland thus led by three points to nil.

French efforts in the second half were extremely vigorous, and at times exchanges were extremely rough. Minor injuries were frequent. In stopping the Irish rush, Crabos, the French skipper was hurt and carried off. Then with seven minutes to go, Atkins scored a final try which he failed to convert. Ireland won a hard fought and interesting game, by six points to nil. —Reuter.

FURTHER MATCHES.

The following are the results of Rugger matches played, yesterday:—

Aberavon eleven, Llanelly nil; London Welsh six, Bath nil; Oxford University seventeen, Blackheath seventeen.

The match between Bristol and Royal Air Force was scratched owing to the strike.—Reuter.

Harlequins fourteen, Cambridge University nil; Devonport Services fifty-two, Barts nil; Hawick twelve, Edinburgh Acads nil; Glasgow Acads twenty, Royal High School three; Guy's Hospital thirteen, Glousester fifteen: Richmond seventeen, London Scots nine; Heriotonians six, Edinburgh Wanderers three; Leicester eighteen, Army three; Swansea eight. Neath three.

The match between Newport and Bridgend was scratched owing to strike.

Northampton eight, Old Merchant Taylors five: Rosslyn Park eighteen, Portsmouth Services eleven; Glasgow University nil, Edinburgh University eight.

County Championship. . . . . Cumberland three, Yorkshire three.

RESULTS OF SCOTTISH CUP PROPER.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The following are the results of the first round of the Scottish Cup proper:—

St. Mirren three, Beith two; Alloa two, Buckie two; Bathgate one, Beness one; Johnstone one, East Fife three; Inverness Caledonians nil. Bowden Beath five; Falkirk three, Brechin City nil; Coldstream nil, Armadale one; King's Park nil, Hamilton Accas nil; St. Bernard three, Fraserburgh nil; Kilmarnock two, Celtic nil; Dundee two, Dykes Head nil; Third Lanark nil, Hearts nil; Glasgow Rangers four, Lock Gelly one; Newton Stewart one, East Stirling eight; Hibernians one, Dundee nil; Raith three, Broxburn United nil; Blairgowrie two, Clydebank eight; Vale of Leven nil, Leith nil; Breadalbane nil, Motherwell five; Dumfermline nil, Arbroath one; Aberdeen two, Dumbarton one; Ayr United three, Albion Rovers one; Stenhouse Muir two, Clackmannan one; Mid Annandale three, Forres Mechanics one; Inverness Thistle one, Forfar Athletic three; Thornhill nil, Clyde nil; Moor Park nil, St. Johnston three; Queen's Park one, Dumbarton one; Queen of South eight, Stranrier nil; Airdrionians two, Morton one.—Reuter.

GOLF AT SANFRANCISCO.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sanfransisco.—Sarazen and Havers, the American and British champions respectively, played 36 of a 72-hole match to-day. The second half is to be played at Los Angelos. Sarazen was two up at the end of the morning round, and finished five upon Havers with three to play .The medal score was Sarazen 151, Havers 153. It was raining heavily throughout the day, and most of the greens were like duck ponds. Players at several greens discarded putters and used mashies. Harvers' downfall was due to greens. The British champion halved 34th and won 35th and 36th. Sarazen was thus three up at 35th.—Reuter.

OLYMPIAD WINTER SPORTS

FINLAND LE

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Chamonix.—The first contest for the winter sports section in the eighth Olympiad were run off in fine weather. There were twenty-seven competitors representing ten nations. The five hundred metres speed skating was won by an American, Jewtraw, time taken being forty-four seconds. Olsen, (Norway) was second. The five thousand metres was won by Thunberg, (Finland), the time taken being eight minutes 39 seconds. Skutnabb, (Finland), was second.

Classification of the leading nations at the end of the day was:—Finland 20 points, Norway 17½, United States eleven.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Taking advantage of there being no racing here on account of Lucknow Spring Meeting, Barrackpore filled gap by holding an extra meeting and was a short one there being only six races. Not single favourite won and Golden Square was outsider, if dry totes paying Rs. 412/1/2 on him for each ten rupees ticket. Attendance was not up to the average. No jockey could win more than once. Racing was exciting.

Details:—

SEALDAH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 1000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND 8-2, Walker... 1
Mr. Austin's MIGNONETTE 8-2, Higgs ... 2
Mr. Meerza's GEISHA GIRL 9-5, Hutchins 3
Mr. Gubbay's FLOTELLE 9-3, Parker 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 65/8 for win, and Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 53/8 for places.

Betting:—Evens Geisha Girl twos, Flotelle fives, Jazz Band, sixes, Mignonette.

KELVIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Avasia's BARBARY 7-10, McQuade ... 1
Mr. Sontar's DUNERAYE 8-10, Dobie 2
Mr. Galstaun's MADAM DIXIE 8-11, Harrison 3
Mr. Elliott's NORTHERN STAR 8-2, Parker 4

Also Ran:—Electric 9-3, Cockle Shell 8-7, Patsay 8-2 (car 8-3), Mercury 8-2.

Totalizators paid Rs. 66/8 for win, and Rs. 15/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17/8 for places.

Betting:—Evens Dunerave, 5 to 2, Northern Star, fives Madam Dixie, Barbary, eights Mercury, longer prices the rest.

KELVIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Dees' BACHELOR'S CAPE 8-1, Parker 1
Mr. Pannick's FIFE 7-10, Bond 2
Mr. Haidar's VICTORIA CROSS 8, Baker 3
Mr. Norman's BETTER HOPE 8-9, Black 4

Also Ran:—Polly Hopkins 9-4, China Doll 9-1, Maharani 8-6, Golden Memory 8-5, Duet 8-4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 64 for win, and Rs. 25/8, Rs. 47/8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Betting:—Fours Maharani, Victoria Cross fives, Better Hope sixes, Polly Hopkins, Golden Memory, Bachelor's Cape. Longer prices the others.

JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in the third division.

Mr. Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE 9-8, Brockman 1
Mr. Galstaun's APLOOK 7-10, Parker 2
Messrs. Lonvet and Sontar's WILD WOMAN 8-8, Dobie 3
Mr. Chunder's LUANA 8-1, O'Brien 4

Also Ran:—St. Vagrant 8-5, (car. 8-8 Bidesia 8-4, Dunters 7-11 (car. 8), Little Trout 7-10 (car. 7-11).

Totalizators paid Rs. 41/8 for win, and Rs. 72/8, Rs. 34, and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Luana, threes Wild Woman, sixes Bidesia, Dunters, Winning Way. Longer prices others.

SEALDAH PLATE. (Div. II.)—Diistance 1½ Miles. I

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Gujadhar's MAHARANI 8-8, Harrison 1
Mr. Bose's AMOUVEL 7-9, Mc Quade 2
Mrs. White's GRAB 9, O'Brien 3
Mr. Sontar's FIREFAY 8-6, Nabi Box 4

Also Ran:—Newhall 8-8, Gentle Saxon 8-2. Totalizators paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 31/8, and Rs. 31/8 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Firefay, 5 to 2 Grab, fives Newhall and Maharani, sevens Amouvel, twelves Gentle Saxon.

KELVIN PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND 8-2, Walker... 1
Mr. Austin's MIGNONETTE 8-2, Higgs ... 2
Mr. Meerza's GEISHA GIRL 9-5, Hutchins 3
Mr. Gubbay's FLOTELLE 9-3, Parker 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 65/8 for win, and Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 53/8 for places.

Betting:—Evens Geisha Girl twos, Flotelle fives, Jazz Band, sixes, Mignonette.

KELVIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Avasia's BARBARY 7-10, McQuade ... 1
Mr. Sontar's DUNERAYE 8-10, Dobie 2
Mr. Galstaun's MADAM DIXIE 8-11, Harrison 3
Mr. Elliott's NORTHERN STAR 8-2, Parker 4

Also Ran:—Electric 9-3, Cockle Shell 8-7, Patsay 8-2 (car 8-3), Mercury 8-2.

Totalizators paid Rs. 66/8 for win, and Rs. 15/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17/8 for places.

Betting:—Evens Dunerave, 5 to 2, Northern Star, fives Madam Dixie, Barbary, eights Mercury, longer prices the rest.

KELVIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Dees' BACHELOR'S CAPE 8-1, Parker 1
Mr. Pannick's FIFE 7-10, Bond 2
Mr. Haidar's VICTORIA CROSS 8, Baker 3
Mr. Norman's BETTER HOPE 8-9, Black 4

Also Ran:—Polly Hopkins 9-4, China Doll 9-1, Maharani 8-6, Golden Memory 8-5, Duet 8-4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 64 for win, and Rs. 25/8, Rs. 47/8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Betting:—Fours, Maharani, Victoria Cross fives, Better Hope sixes, Polly Hopkins, Golden Memory, Bachelor's Cape. Longer prices the others.

JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in the third division.

Mr. Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE 9-8, Brockman 1
Mr. Galstaun's APLOOK 7-10, Parker 2
Messrs. Lonvet and Sontar's WILD WOMAN 8-8, Dobie 3
Mr. Chunder's LUANA 8-1, O'Brien 4

Also Ran:—St. Vagrant 8-5, (car. 8-8 Bidesia 8-4, Dunters 7-11 (car. 8), Little Trout 7-10 (car. 7-11).

Totalizators paid Rs. 41/8 for win, and Rs. 72/8, Rs. 34, and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Luana, threes Wild Woman, sixes Bidesia, Dunters, Winning Way. Longer prices others.

SEALDAH PLATE. (Div. II.)—Diistance 1½ Miles. I

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Gujadhar's MAHARANI 8-8, Harrison 1
Mr. Bose's AMOUVEL 7-9, Mc Quade 2
Mrs. White's GRAB 9, O'Brien 3
Mr. Sontar's FIREFAY 8-6, Nabi Box 4

Also Ran:—Newhall 8-8, Gentle Saxon 8-2. Totalizators paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 31/8, and Rs. 31/8 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Firefay, 5 to 2 Grab, fives Newhall and Maharani, sevens Amouvel, twelves Gentle Saxon.

KELVIN PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Sontar's PRIMERS CHOICE 8-2, Dobie 1
Mr. Austin's HILDA A 9-2, Higgs 2
Mr. Pogose's PANVRETTE 7-7, Mc Quade 3
Mr. Pannick's STUMPED 8-5, Baker 4

Also Ran:—Maybole 9-12, Ganne 9-3, Nosegay 8-12, Therette 8, Cloak 7-10, Daduse 7-8, Cheeky Girl 7-7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 76/8 for win and Rs. 21/8, Rs. 18/8, and Rs. 25/8 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Hilda A., fives Buner's Choice, sevens Stumped, Therette, Ladnse eights Pauvrette, Cheeky Girl. Longer prices the others.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

Customs ..... 3 goals.
Hasset 1, Davis 2.
Rangers ..... Nil.

For a whole year hockey-lovers have been anxiously waiting for the league while enthusiasts have been busy preparing for it. It was some time last year that a subscription list was opened among the friends and admirers of the late Mr. M. R. Bhattacharjee of the "Chronicle" for the cost of a Challenge Cup to be called the Bhattacharjee Challenge Cup. The late Mr. Bhattacharjee was a keen sportsman and well-known in sporting circles as "Sphinx", and hence the name of the league. About Rs. 600 have been raised towards the cost of a cup. The trustees of the fund decided to run a hockey league instead of a tournament as originally arranged and in the meantime directed their attention towards the formation of a Hockey Association. Messrs. P. H. C. Constable, Fred De Souza and J. C. Maitra were the chief workers and we now have a Western Idnia Hockey Association to which no less than 33 clubs are affiliated. The chief difficulty in working off the league lay in securing a suitable ground for matches. The Cooperage ground of late has been the centre of all sporting activities, and naturally the association sought to procure this plot. The plot itself is not very good but may may improve with plenty of care and heavy rolling.

The opening match of the League came off on Saturday evening when in a first division fixture, Customs beat the Rangers by three goals to nil.

The match began in the presence of a very meagre crowd but the two sides filled up as the game progressed. The contesting teams both of whom have won the reputation of being first class teams were totally off colour probably due to rain being their first earnest effort at hockey in this season. The Customs men were much too slow while the Rangers never shaped up at all. Throughout the game they were a beaten team and the first goal against them by Hasset put them out of joint. Davis added another before half time was called.

CUSTOMS ..... 2 goals.
RANGERS ..... Nil

On crossing over the losing side made strenuous efforts to score and the game was more evenly contested in this moiety. Their attacking line have the usual failing of not being quick and decisive in the shooting area. They keep the ball too long and indulge in dribbling which, on an uneven pitch like the Cooperage is not at all effective. The Customs forced a corner ten minutes after resumption but without result. Towards the end, players resorted to the hit and run policy and it was boring to see rushing up and down only to miss the ball. Davis ran up with the ball on his stick but Coveny cleared. Davis however added one more goal before the final whistle, thus securing a win for his side by three goals to nil.

The teams were:—Customs, Cowton, Lynm and Polts, Giles, Godfrey and Thornbed, Gerrard, Hasset Castalino, Davis, Singlehurst.

Rangers:—Coveny Charles and H. Powell Austen, Carten and De Souza, P. Cardozo, Sequeira, M. Powell, D'Cunha and C. De Souza.

Referees:—Sgt. Major Thornback and Mr. N. C. Smith.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Lusitanian "B" vs. Mechanical Transport.

PARSI NATIONAL SPORTS.

The second annual athletic meeting of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League came off on the Cooperage on Sunday afternoon, Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The heats of the championship events were run on Saturday morning and other events were worked off on the 13th and 16th inst. D. R. Kalapesi, one of the best Parsi athletes who was champion of the St. Xavier's College for several years, was the champion of the day, having secured four first and two second places.

There was a fairly large crowd to witness the events which were keenly contested the number of competitors amounting to 71. At the conclusion of the sports Dr. M. E. Pavri a well-known figure in Parsi sports in a few well-chosen words, appealed to the wealthy Parsis of Bombay to support the Physical Culture and Health League which at present needs every attention and also funds. He made special mention of Messrs. Cama, Guzder and Daduchanji, the last named being the founder of the League. After thanking the spectators for their presence he requested Lady Cowasji Jehangir to distribute the prizes. After the prize-giving, Sir Cowasji thanked the Committee for their kind invitation and remarked upon the need of the League and was of the opinion that the League was an excellent institution which must at all cost have the support of the wealthy Parsis. Hearty cheers for the President and Dr. Pavri ended a good day's sports.

RESULTS

100 yds. Race:—1. Kalapesi, 2. Kabir, 3. Vajifdar. Time 11 secs.

16 lb. shot put:—1. Kalapesi, 2. Chubb—Distance 27ft. 2ins.

One Mile Race:—1. Master, 2. Sahiar, 3. Engineer S. E. Time 5 mins. 20 secs.

High Jump:—1. Minbattiwalla, 2. Kalapesi, 3. R. H. Engineer. Height 5ft. 2ins.

220 yds. Race:—1. Kabir, 2. Udvadia, 3. R. J. Surti. Time 24 secs.

One Mile Cycle Race:—1. K. B. Karai, 2. R. N. Nazir, 3. M. B. Irani. Time 3 mins. 20 4/5 secs.

120 yds. Hurdle Race:—1. J. N. Bharuch, 2. Bode and Kalapesi (dead heat). Time 19 secs.

Broad Jump:—1. Kalapesi, 2. Bode, 3. Minbatiwalla. Distance 16ft. 11½ins.

440 yds. Flat Race:—1. Kabir, 2. Udwadia, 3. Marker. Time 57 3/5 secs.

3 Mile Race:—1. S. E. Engineer, 2. Master, 3. Colabawalla. Time 18 mins. 7 secs.

Pole Jump:—1. B. K. Kalapesi.—7ft. 4ins.

Prizes for other events, like swimming, and 15 mile Cycle Race (M. R. Kavarana) and 10 mile Race (S. E. Engineer) were also distributed.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships were concluded to-day, when the Final of the Men's Doubles and Ladies Singles were played at the Eden Gardens. The Final of Men's Doubles produced a close fight, Brooke Edward and Megata beating Iyer and Gregory by 3 sets to 2, final score reading 7-5, 6-3, 4-6 1-6 and 9-7. In the Final of Ladies Singles, Mrs. William beat Mrs. Graham by 8-6, and 7-5.

Her Excellency the Countess of Lytton gave away the prizes.

FREE & COMPULSORY PRIMALY EDUCATION.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REVISED SCHEME-

The Schools Committee have submitted to the Bombay Municipal Corporation a revised scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the F. and G. Wards of Bombay city in view of the recent Government communication to the Corporation on the subject. The Committee state: The Schools Committee have, in accordance with Government wishes, revised the scheme that had been originally submitted. The suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction have been to a large extent accepted and the figures now given are the latest namely as they were on 31st March 1923, so far as the existing number of schools and pupils and expenditure, etc., are concerned. The draft notification of the introduction of compulsion, attached to the original letter from the President to Government will remain unchanged, save necessarily, the date. It should now be the next 1st of July again. The estimates of the additional expenditure for 1924-1925 are worked out on this basis and the initial and non-recurring and the average monthly recurring expenditure are shown separately. The Schools Committee would urgently recommend the Corporation to earnestly request Government to now accord their sanction to the Revised scheme as early as possible. It was in January 1922 that the Corporation adopted unanimously their resolution in favour of introducing free and compulsory education in the city, beginning with the F. and G. Wards. The public are considerably disappointed that effect has not yet been given to the same. Their wishes and expectations in the matter are as keen as they are widespread. To make the beginning on the 1st of July, as proposed, the required notification to the public shall have to be issued about the 1st of April. Three of four months would further be required to take the required census of children and make the preparations necessary for opening new schools and improving old ones. It would therefore meet the conveniences necessary if Government kindly accord the required sanction in the course of coming March.

The Schools Committee do not feel it out of place to refer in this connection to the exchange of views that is going on at present between Government and the Corporation on the subject of Government contribution for primary education to Bombay city. The Committee would in this connection recommend the Corporation to request Government to please keep apart from each other and treat as separate and independent the two questions of their grant for primary education to the Bombay Municipality and their requisite sanction for the introduction of free and compulsory education in the city. The Corporation have a definite duty and obligation in the matter and they are willing and anxious to fulfil the same, as early as possible. They may well request Government to give them the necessary facilities as requested. The 1st of July being the date requested. The 1st of July being the date proposed for the beginning, there is time enough to amicably and equitably settle the question of revised arrangements for the assessment and payment of the annual Government grant, so far as such revision may be deemed advisable.

To turn to the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, in the light of which the Schools Committee have revised their scheme. He first refers, to what looks like a discrepancy between the number of 23,393 children shown in the scheme, as that for which provision has to be newly made under the system of compulsion and the number of 11,000 children as 'the additional number of children to be provided for'. The Committee wish to state that the discrepancy was only an apparent one, the larger number being the entire total number, not excluding even Moslem girls, that it would be desirable to provide to have in school under compulsion, whilst the smaller number was only that for whom, with Moslem girls excluded, provision by way of new Municipal Schools was estimated to be required.

A SCHOOL CENSUS.

The total number of children of compulsory age in the two wards is in round figures 25,500 and the number of those one year less or one year more than the five years of compulsion, 9,400, total 34,900. Of these 11,500 are at present at school, leaving 23,400 to be provided for Deducting 2,400 as the probable number of Moslem girls, we have 21,000 children out of whom 2,000 are expected to be incapable of attending school or being educated elsewhere than at Municipal or recognized schools, 3,750 to be absorbed by existing Municipal schools and 4,250 by existing and new recognized and aided schools. That leaves 11,000 (some 2,000 to 2,500 out of them, one year older or younger than the 5 years of compulsion) for whom it is proposed to open new Municipal Schools. The Director of Public Instruction is right in saying that it is not obligatory on the Municipality to provide for all the children who are a year younger or older than the limits of compulsory age, but the number of children of non-compulsory age to be provided for in new Municipal schools is comparatively small. Besides, in Bombay, as probably in other advanced cities, children are, as a matter of fact, sent to school from age 5 and kept there until 12, or even longer, and it would be old for public schools to refuse them admission or continuance. In the full primary schools there cannot but be children beyond 11 complete. Besides, parents and guardians like to send all the family children of school-going age to school together, and any arbitrary shutting of doors would, the Schools Committee are of belief, seriously endanger the successful and smooth bringing into school children of the age of compulsion. It would not be wise to take this risk.

The Director of Public Instruction raises the question as to how the requirement of providing 8 square feet of area in class room per pupil prescribed by Rule 4 (a) as against the 6 or 7 square feet recommended by the Schools Committee and the Corporation would be met firstly in old schools and secondly in new schools. In reply, the Committee would state that more accommodation would be rented and more teachers engaged, where necessary, in old schools and for that a provision of Rs. 40,000 for the year is made in the original scheme. As for new schools new premises are to be engaged and every endeavour will be made to secure accommodation as prescribed. The aided schools will also be required to come up to the limits laid down. Rents have of late shown a tendency to decline and hence the securing of larger accommodation than originally contemplated is expected not to require any disturbance of the original estimates. The Schools Committee would however point out that should rents for any reason stiffen or rise, an insistence on enforcing the 8 square feet rule would mean considerable increase of expenditure, and as its corollary, increase of the grant payable by Government.

The Director of Public Instruction suggests a reduction in the preliminary and temporary expenses of the initial census of children of school-going age and also in the expenses of the permanent establishment. The Schools Committee do not consider that theirs was 'an overestimate' taking into account the fact that the F and G Wards are the most extensive and unevenly populated parts of the city. They are also the most illiterate. From the end of Byculla onwards to the north, and especially beyond Dadar and Parel, the population is very much scattered in small tenements, spread far and wide. However, the Committee would take no irreconcilable attitude and accordingly consent to reduce the temporary and preliminary expenditure from Rs. 14,500 to Rs. 12,000 and that of the permanent establishment from Rs. 1 908 monthly to Rs. 1,408.

SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.

In similar spirit would the Schools Committee respond to the suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction regarding the superintending establishment though they believe that herein too their original estimates were just what the circumstances required. The ratio of one supervising officer for 33 schools with 3,900 pupils obtaining in Bombay, no doubt differs greatly from that of one Government Deputy Inspector to 100 schools of 5,000 children, obtaining in the mofussil. The conditions of Bombay, however, differ widely from those of the mofussil. Here, we have a literarily far advanced community exacting a much higher standard of efficiency in the schools and keenly watching the progress of their children and wards at school, and incidentally, therefore, the school management too. This necessitates the provision of a much more frequent and instructive as well as supervising agency than is the case with the mofussil system of generally one inspection per year by the Deputy or his assistant. The Bombay Municipal schools are generally credited with having reached an all round higher level of training and efficiency than elsewhere; and this the Schools Committee believe is due largely to the more liberal provision they have made for supervision. They feel that such supervision shall be more necessary under the system of compulsion, desirous as they are of depending more on persuasion and the education of the public than on resort to law. Hence they proposed 8 new superintendents for the large number of new schools and scholars to be brought afresh to school. However, to meet halfways the views of the Director of Public Instruction, they would consent to try to work with 5 new superintendents only (3 assistant and 2 deputies) and thus reduce the expenditure by Rs. 630 per month.

Thus, whereas the total estimated expenditure under the original proposals was shown as Rs. 6,75 140 recurring for 9 months total and Rs. 2,20,960 initial and non-recurring, it is now Rs. 6,64,965 and Rs. 2,18,460 respectively.

H. M. S. "Southampton" with Rear-Admiral H. W. Richmond, Commander in Chief of East Indies Squadron on board has arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon. She will leave for Madras on February 8th.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to-day it was decided to place on record their high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the University and to the cause of education in Bengal.—A. P.

BABY WEEK AT PAREL.

H. E. LADY WILSON'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson made the following speech at the National Baby Week Centre at Parel on Saturday last.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must thank the organisers of the National Baby Week Movement in Bombay for giving me an early opportunity, which I was so keen and eager to have, to meet the people of this locality of our great Industrial City. Parel, I am told, is mostly inhabited by people working in Mills, and one can never claim to have even a fair knowledge of Bombay unless one knows and sees the people working in the Factories, especially the women folk, living in these parts. That is why I am so glad to be present here this evening and to spend some time in your midst to make myself familiar as far as possible with the needs of the women in Bombay. Because I deeply sympathise with you in your troubles.

One hears a great deal about the poverty, the misery and the insanitary, crowded and wretched conditions in which a vast majority of the people have to live in Bombay, especially on this side, under the peculiar stress of our happily growing industrialism which is one of the solvents of India's poverty and which, I am sure, is the road leading to prosperity and progress to secure which is the aim of our Industrialists. But it will be readily admitted by all that both, prosperity and progress in order to be abiding, must be built upon human efficiency and human happiness. And I am glad to tell you that the object which has prompted the Bombay Baby Week Movement is to endeavour in as large a measure as possible to secure as much of social happiness by ensuring for the babies that are at present living and that will come into existence conditions which will tend to make their life healthy and happy.

Let me ask you all one simple question: Do our babies to-day when born get those conditions to live in that will assure them long life and health? I need not tell intelligent poor mothers that the death-rate among the babies is very large and among those who live in Industrial Cities like Bombay it is much larger.

I do not want to tire you by quoting very elaborate figures; but it is enough to say it is heart-rending for those who sympathise with the lot of the poor mothers to see such a large number of them lose the dear little treasures within the first year of their birth. What a sad and dreadful condition they must be in when thousands of poor mothers have to mourn the loss of their dear ones. This great wastage must be checked, if not altogether stopped, and this state of affairs must be improved. Some say that poverty is responsible for it; others contend that lack of good milk is the main cause of high infantile mortality, while there are many others who urge that without better housing conditions and education nothing would reduce this frightful rate. And there are many others, I know, who attribute this high rate of infant mortality to ignorance, prejudice, superstition and indifference to and utter dislike of the laws of health and principles of modern medical science, both preventive and curative. It must be admitted that there is great deal of truth in each of these criticisms and also that *dirt* produces *disease* which in its turn brings *death*. It is also equally true that in Industrial Centres like Bombay, industrial workers, especially women, must be given special facilities by the employers of labour. Speaking about industrial workers whom I see mostly gathered here to-day, it is a matter of some satisfaction that the employers as a class are gradually coming to recognise their responsibility in this matter. Remedial measures like *Creches* and Infant Welfare Centres maintained by employers of labour will be some substitute for the habit of drugging babies or children with opium by mothers when on work. I am given to understand that for purposes of securing an effective improvement aimed at by the legislature of the conditions under which women have to work in Factories, it is contemplated that women Factory Inspectresses be employed and the benefits of such a reform are only too obvious to need any further recommendation; and I am sure you will take advantage of them when they are introduced.

Let me again say one word with regard to the need for education among mothers on the subject of Ante-natal or Pre-natal treatment and Infant Welfare. It is very difficult to change old habits all at once and to assimilate new ones and all need not be cast away. After judicious examination of them all, therefore, those that are pernicious and injurious to health both of the mother and of the babies must be stopped at once. It is a great crime for any mother to be negligent and to imperil both her own and her baby's life. I do not mean to say that any mother would dare wantonly do that. But it is the duty of every father and of the leaders of society to educate mothers so as to make them realize this is a great duty which they owe to themselves and to the future citizens of our country. Our children are our dearest treasures and we cannot afford to neglect them, and I have every hope that this propaganda of the National Baby Week will enable you to get the wrongs, that are done to the child by ignorance, righted, and let us, rich and poor all alike, strive to lay the foundations for the future generations of India.

CORONER'S COURT.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH IN GUTTED HUTS

An engine of the Improvement Trust with some trucks was passing along Sevri at 5-30 p.m. on Friday when some sparks flew out of the engine and fell on a hut situated close to the railway line. The hut caught fire and owing to the combustible nature of the materials of which the hut was built the flame spread rapidly to adjoining huts and soon a whole row of eight huts was gutted down. The hut which the fire started belonged to a Hindu named Raghunath who had gont to work leaving his wife and a daughter named Parvatibai aged two years at home. Unfortunately, the mother had gone out leaving the child alone in the hut and when she returned she found the hut raised to the ground and the child missing. The charred remains of deceased were recovered from the debris after the fire had burnt out.

At an inquest, held before Mr. A.R. King, the Coroner, on the body of Parvatibai the jury returned a verdict of death from her having been burnt in a hut which caught fire along with others owing to a spark from an engine of the Improvement Trust falling in one of them, and added that apparently the huts were erected too near the railway line.

FATAL END OF A QUARREL

A quarrel between two cartmen at the Alexandra Dock at 2 p.m. on Friday led to a tragic sequel. The cartmen whose names are Guson Harita and Shanker Rama went to the Dock to load their carts. Each wanted to have his cart loaded first and a quarrel ensued. They came to blows and according to an eye-witness they both caught hold of each other by their shirt. Kison then gave Shanker two or three blows on the stomach and Shanker returned the blows. Kison went to his cart and dropped down dead. His body was removed to the Margue where a post-mortem examination made by Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon showed that the death was due to rupture of the splean—which was enlarged.

An inquest was held yesterday before Mr. King, the Coroner, on the body of the deceased when the jury returned a verdict death from rupture of the enlarged spleen resulting from blows given him with the fist on the abdomen by Shanker.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Major David Graham Pole on "Indian and Labour Government" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

Exhibition of "Arts and Industrial Class," at New Queen's Road, (opp. Charni Road Rly. Crossing) 5-15 p.m.,

Karlekar's Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

Meeting at Chhota Kabristan, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m., Mr. M. Pickthall will preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 28 (Mon) sunrise 7h. 14m., sunset 6h. 0m.
Jan. 29 (Tue.) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 0m.
Jan. 30 (Wed) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 1m.
Jan. 31 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 1 (Fri) sunrise 7h 13 m sunset 6h 31m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DAVE—Balvantrao Tripurashanker Dave, pleader, died at Surat on Friday 25th Deeply mourned by his son Mukendrao and family.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) the 28th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Dr. R. R. Ranina with the assistance of Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Vigat Instruction, Bombay Presidency, on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern and among others, slides relating to the recent Earthquake in Japan, specially prepared for the occasion by Mr. Toro, will be exhibited. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

As a result of the election of two Ordinary Fellows by registered graduates of the University the following two professors were declared returned:—

Prof. Dinshah D. Kapadia.
Prof. Mohanlal P. Dave.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha, M.B.B.S., of the People's Co-operative Medical Relief Society of the Social Service League on "Tuberculosis" at the Lohana Orphanage Hall at Parel at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday). Lecture will be delivered in Gujrathi.

A GRAND PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee, a public meeting will be held at Chhota Kabristan (Grant Road) tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) when Mr. M. Pickthall will preside. Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, Bi Amman, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. S. Mahmud, Maulana Nazir Ahmad Sahib Khajandi, Mr. Barocha, Mr. B. N. Maheshri and others will address the meeting. All are requested to attend the meeting.

NOTICE TO KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers of the three faishes are requested to attend at Chhota Kabristan at 2 p.m. (B.T.,) in their full uniforms for arrangements of the public meeting which will be held on 29th January 1924 at the said place.

FOUND.

A B. B. and C. I. Railway Third Class Quarterly pass No. 10411 bearing the name Dhanjishaw Hormasji. The owner can get it from S. V. Kamat, c/o Messrs. Suzuki and Co. Ltd., Taj (old Central Bank Building), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ON
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BY
MAJOR DAVID GRAHAM POLE
a prominent member of the Labour Party and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, London
TO-DAY AT 6-15 P. M. (S. T.)
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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1924.
(689th Day of Mahama's Imprisonment.)

NO CUNNING FOE.

We are deeply and sincerely sorry that the Government of India has let go the unexampled opportunity for reconciliation with the Indian people afforded by the illness of Mahatma Gandhi. It may still be their intention to release the Mahatma—we sincerely hope, for their good name in history, that it is—but the moment when the action would have had the look of generosity, of gracious yielding to the people's passionate desire, has passed; and thus another opportunity has been lost to England by the dullness of some individual English man or men. The defects of the Government, in our opinion, are not so much administrative as psychological. Its material failure is not quite proved, to our intelligence, and, if quite proved, would be only relative. Its failure on the psychological side is positive and catastrophic, as has been shown again and again in the present writer's brief experience of Indian politics, but never more surprisingly than in the present instance. It amounts to this: that, after a century's experience, the British rulers cannot see an inch into the mind of India, and so regard all its manifestations indiscriminately with distrust, as hostile. The only good thing we can say for this shortcoming is that it assumes a certain air of honesty at a moment like that which has just passed, when any clever rascal in authority could easily have exploited India's weakness to her detriment. It is India's weakness that she loves too well, and loses power of sober judgment when her heart is moved. We see an Englishman who merely did his duty to the darling of India with proper kindness, courtesy and zeal, extolled—nay, almost idolised—by the whole nation—an Englishman who, so far as we know, is not particularly pro-Indian nor in any special way friend to Indian aspirations We believe that we are right in saying that every Englishman could win the hearts of Indians merely by displaying the same qualities which Col. Maddock manifested in his treatment of Mahatma Gandhi. We are certain that the Government of India could have been as popular as Col. Maddock had they chosen to release Mahatma any day before the 22nd of this month. They have chosen not to do so, and, as we said before, we are sincerely sorry, supposing, as we did and do that Government must desire a genuine approach to Indian nationalism. If Government does not desire reconciliation, then we are glad that no Lord Hardinge was at the helm to take unfair advantage of the weakness of the Indian nation at a moment of such deep emotion. We must warn the Indian people that their quick response to a kind word or generous action is a weakness of the kind which should be shown only to trusted friends. A cunning foe could use it to enslave them more than ever and we fear that numbers of the people would, in that case, hug their chains if the said chains were garlanded and the slaves, instead of being kicked, were complimented and cajoled. We are glad to be assured that no such cunning foe with power to take advantage of the opportunity was watching India's weakness upon this occasion. If an opportunity for hearty reconciliation has been missed by Government, so has an opportunity for making fools of Indians. Now let the Indian people gird their loins again, and get to work.

A NOTEWORTHY ADDRESS.

The Convocation address of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, Chancellor of the Benares University, is remarkable for more reasons than one. Unlike most convocation addresses delivered in India, His Highness's address confines itself mainly to problems in which the student world is interested. Moreover, the address has the merits of clarity and directness. It is a restrained composition, though eloquent, while the braedth of outlook it reveals is quite refreshing. There is no doubt that the Maharaja makes a worthy Chancellor of a young ambitious University like Benares.

In his address His Highness has brought to bear upon the problems confronting the youth of India, especially the Hindu youth, his own varied experience and culture. His Highnes is justly proud of the ancient culture of India and does not wish that any Hindu youth should slight his heritage. But His Highness is not ignorant of the fact that the Hindus have gradually fallen from the noble heights of their ancestors, and wants his countrymen to think over the causes of this decline and discern the weaknesses of their ancient culture. "I believe emphatically," His Highness says, "that it is very wrong for us Hindus to follow blindly those who continually din into our ears the perfections of our past; who attribute our present weakness to our failure to live up to our past. Let us be frank, looking facts squarely in the face, sternly refusing to be blinded by any sentimental appeals. If this ancient civilisation of ours led us to a weakness which prevented us from successfully defending our country against invasion and capture, then there was in it something far from perfect. Let Hinduism arise from a contemplation of past glories to vigorous and practical determintion to cope with the difficulties of the present. By all means let us be enthusiastic students of the past, determined to wring from it all its secrets; but with equal, if not greater, enthusiasm let us prepare for the future." His Highness pointed to the fact that whereas the ancient universities of Taxila, Nalanda and Pataliputra were open to all students irrespective of caste or sex, in the more recent universities of Nawadwipa and Benares, admission was confined to Brahmins only. This narrowness of spirit was not a little responsible, according to His Highness, for the decadence of Hindu culture, in-as-much as it deprived the vast majority of Hindus of their noble heritage. His Highness also emphasized the need of giving the priestly classes an education which will fit them to be of real service to the Hindu community. At present not one in a thousand who repeat the ancient Vedic texts knows their significance. As one who has been insisting in his own State on the priestly class acquiring a sound knowledge of the scriptures before they aspire to State patronage, His Highness urged that the Hindu University should be an instrument for the diffusion of ancient learning among the priestly classes.

But, with all his reverence for the glorious past of his race, His Highness held that unless modern culture and technical efficiency were acquired and assimilated by Indians, they would not be able to hold their own in the world. "Too long has the epithet 'meek' seemed appropriate to us Hindus," His Highness says,, "too long have we put into practice that which others preach, the turning of the other cheek to the smiter. The essentially meek man may inspire love, he certainly cannot command respect. Aristotle preached the golden mean, and we should be well advised to learn from him that, while selfishness, ferocity, and pride are very wrong, excessive timidity, meekness, and the refusal to make the best use of the aids and comforts which civilisation offers, are equally so. Let us as Hindus boast ourselves of our ancient past, at least to this extent; that we are determined to be men, even as our far-distant ancestors who lived when Chandragupta, Asoka, or Vikramaditya reigned, were men. In the words of the famous Lincoln: 'With malice towards none; with charity for all—let us strive on."

Naturally His Highness laid great stress on the development of character, and truly remarked that "there can be no rights, no privileges, no genuine freedom, without corresponding obligations and self-restraint." Self-restraint is needed not only in one's private life but also in public life in which the youth will be called upon to play a part before long.

"I trust," said His Highness, "that you, members of this great University, will ever in your lives and conversation show that your influence and effort is on the side of order; that you know as a truth, which cannot be denied, that practical service is far more patriotic than mere eloquence, however glib of tongue; that you appreciate the fact that freedom, if allowed to degenerate into license, is worse than the most rigorous tyranny."

His Highness was unsparing in his condemnation of the treatment accorded by Hindu Society to its women and the Sudras. His Highness' address as a whole deserves to be carefully read and pondered over not only by the younger generation of Indins, but by all his countrymen.

Notes of the Day.

Bengal Government's Defeat.

The Bengal Legislative Council has by a majority of 76 to 45 votes passed Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution recommending the immediate release of all persons detained under Regulation 3 or their trial within a week. This overwhelming defeat of the Government coming as it does after Lord Lytton's appeal to the members of the Council the previous day to support him in his policy of repression is an index to the views of the Presidency about that policy. And the unanimity of public feeling on the question is vividly revealed by the fact that, excepting three, all the non-official Indians, Hindus and Muslims, of all parties voted solidly in favour of the resolution. The apologia of Sir Hugh Stephenson was as halting and unconvincing as was Lord Lytton's speech and Deshbandhu Das went to the root of the matter when he said that important as was the question of guilt or innocence of individuals—and in this particular case the guilt had not been proved—the question of policy was much more important. Lawless laws and repressive executive decrees could not, as they have never, put an end to revolutionary movement which existed and would exist so long as wisdom did not prevail in administration. What was, therefore, wanted was a change of heart in the Government which alone would provide the most effective as well as peaceful solution of the question. If, on the other hand, Government's position was that they were not going to be coerced into doing the right thing the people of this country had also a right to declare that they would not be coerced either. And the Bengal Legislative Council has given this response to Lord Lytton's challenge.

Riza Khan's Persia.

G. K. N. writes:—Readers will have noticed the divergence between the messages which kindly correspondents of Router have been furnishing to Anglo-India and the information which it has been in our power to supply on matters Persian. To the great news agency Persia is tottering to her fall; her state chest is empty; her population is starving; her army is on the brink of mutiny, because the pay is in arrears. In a word Persia and collapse are not far distant one from the other. We have, however, much more optimistic reports. The country is far from moribund. The grim shadow of the Great Bear in the north having largely disappeared —unfortunately it has not done so for good, —and Britain having resolved upon a policy of non-interference, Persia is reviving as she was bound to do in such circumstances. Persia's rejuvenation is mainly due to one strong man, Riza Khan better known as Sirdar Sipah. He is the virtual dictator of the Shah, who is away in Europe. Riza Khan believes in force. He pins his faith to an efficient army, and never in the history of Persia was the army more finely trained, equipped or cared for. Riza Khan is the son of a Mazandaran peasant. Exactly three years ago he descended with his rugged mountaineers upon the plains of Persia and captured Teheran and central power. Ministers have come and Ministers have gone, but Riza Khan has kept the Ministry of War. He is a stern disciplinarian, who learnt his martial methods from the Russians whom he served. Having come to power, he outsted Syed Ziauddin, reputed to be a friend of the British. He crushed many rebels, brought to his heels the formidable Kuchuk Khan who had proclaimed a Soviet Republic in Resht, and has tamed even the wild Bakhtiaris and the Kashkais who made incursions into Shiraz. What is the secret of the triumph of this peasant soldier of fortune? It can be stated in three words—troops regularly paid. Irregularity of pay was an old, deplorable tradition in the Persian army. Sirdar Sipah was the first in modern times successfully to insist on punctual payment to his soldiers. They are devoted to him, because in addition to the stipulated pay he has for them fresh food and warm clothing. It is not love which has saved Persia. It is justice untempered by mercy, and enforced without reproach.

An opportunity for Parsis.

Already Riza Khan's relations with Sunni Kabul are what they never were for centuries. Persia has unbent to the extent of recognising Sunni Islam. Sirdar Sipah knows how to deal with Russia, always a thorny problem. There is some uncertainty regarding his neighbour in Iraq, for the religious fanatics of Karbala and Najaf do not yet look upon the modern ways of Teheran with tolerance. The need for progress on a modern basis is realised in Persia not by the upper ten only but by the masses of the reviving country. It is neither possible nor desirable that the Parsis should migrate in a body to the old country. The relations of Parsis to Persia are in a way parallel to those of the Hindus in Ceylon, who regard India as their second motherland. The first claim on Parsis must be India's. But Persia comes immediately after. Should a number of the Parsis desire to renew warm friendship with the old country on a basis not of sentimentalism but of mutual interest, and invest in Persian enterprises the capital which is sorely needed it will be to the advantage of both. We are for no silly emotionalism. Sobriety refuses to endorse a phrase like "mother country" as applied to Iran by the Parsis. Despite a discouraging apathy the *Iran League* has faith that there is still an opportunity and a future for some Parsis in Persia. The latest rules restricting the entry into Persia of 'hungry mouths' will be welcomed by the Parsis who are expected to repair to Persia not as undesirable aliens or as a charge on the State but as honoured and honourable participators in the development of the country.

The Latest Toy.

Mr. Purshottamdas Trikamdas writes:—The public, as some one put it, is a "big baby," and has got to be kept pleased and quiet with the help of soothers, rattles and toys. There are toys for every occasion. There is the Social Toy, the Political Toy, the Economic Toy to suit each passing fancy of the Baby. Some of these by cynics are also called shibboleths. To name a few Toys of the last generation, Widow Remarriage is an example of Social Toys, Humble Petitions, Belief-in-the-bona-fides-of-the-Government, Undying-faith-in-the-Liberal-Party-of-England, and an Unshakable-trust-in-the-'innate'-sense of-Justice and fair play-of-the-British-People are some of the fashionable Political Toys with which, among others, the illustrious founders of the Congress regaled themselves. However, every toy loses its novelty and charm with the passage of time, and sooner or later is discarded. In the case of the human baby it usually outgrows the age for toys. Not so with the Big Baby. He never grows and is constantly in need of new toys. The Liberal-Party-Toy was such a great favourite that it received the highest tribute it could in the form of imitation. The Toy however became worn out with use and the baby for the time being evinced a sudden dislike for foreign Political Toys. At this critical juncture a new toy was being fashioned in England, and when it is shortly put on the market, it is apprehended by the manufacturers of Swadeshi Toys that the glitter and finish of this new toy may tempt the Baby again. This toy is the Labour-Party-Toy.

However, while there is yet time, and as the Baby has not lost all taste for Swadeshi Toys, we may examine the merits of this new Toy, and with luck may succeed in convincing the Baby that all that glitters is not gold.

Mr. Sastri's imagination has been fired by this wonderful Toy, and he has set himself up as a voluntary distributing agent. Incidentally Mr. Sastri also has a soft corner for toys, and a better advertiser and agent could not be found. After Mr. Sastri's British-Democracy and Faith-in-Government toys got smashed, as it appears from his Bangalore and Madras speeches, he was entirely disconsolate; and one feared that his peace of mind might be destroyed for good. This new Toy came as a god-send to him.

Waste of Energy.

The correspondent continues:—

It is worth while bearing in mind that nothing could be a worse waste of energy than our growing enthusiastic over the Labour Party. To those who have had the opportunity of hearing and talking to Labour men their knowledge of things Indian, more ignorant than their ignorance could be, at once became evident. There might be a man here and there, and one or two leaders, who know one or two things about India, and are apparently sympathetic to India. But their knowledge or sympathy counts for little against the dead weight of prejudice and ignorance. I do not for a moment mean to suggest that the other Parties know more about India. The fun of it is, none knows and everyone talks with a supreme air of authority about India, which, if put to the test, they would hardly be able to recognise on a map. The Labourites at heart are as great Imperialists in the worst sense of the term as the Tories. Promises made from irresponsible platforms are rarely meant to be taken seriously Responsibility changes the circumstances beyond recognition, and only fools indulge themselves in hopes of fulfilment of irresponsible promises. As soon as the Labourites come into power we shall start hearing about Empire, the Unfitness of India to Rule At Least for the Present, and such other familiar phrases. The talk of Home Rule for India, which would incidentally mean the power to impose protective duties, will not be pleasant to the Labourites; because Lancashire will be affected, and unemployment which they are pledged to reduce would increase. "Home Rule for India means wholesale Unemployment" and such other cries are not very remote. Let us wait till the Labour Party has done something, and given us some proof of their good faith and friendship before we rush in with showers of telegrams where others might fear to tread.

"Our Bombay Tramway Service."

A correspondent writes:—"The public of Bombay are well aware of the blessings of this service. Once you take up a seat you need be under no anxiety of reaching your destination. The time cannot be foretold but reach you must. So in any case the public gets a drive more than an anna's worth. If the servants of the company are rude you are paying only an anna and can expect no better treatment. Sometimes the driver is so very careful that it leads one to believe him to have been a "khatarawala" before he joined the company's service. I cannot say anything more, for this story has often been told before, but I could suggest that if the company supplied some upper berths as on Railways the passengers for Dadar and Parel getting in at Bori Bunder could enjoy a good sleep, telling the conductor to awaken them at the place of their destination. These upper berths, if made of wood, would require constant repairs, for, the heads of people while getting up would hit against them and split the plank, so if these were made of steel it would serve a three-fold purpose. First long journey passengers would get good rest. Second, the company will be enabled to earn a few annas more. Thirdly, and of course most important, is that these steel fittings will have to undergo the aforesaid test which no other steel except the British-made would stand, and hence would solve much of the unemployment problem there as in the case of the "Development Scheme."

Illiteracy in India.

In his review of the progress of education in India during the quinquennium 1917-1922 Mr. J. A. Richey, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, has dwelt on the inordinately slow advance which literacy is making in this country. A comparison of the figures of the census of 1911 with those of 1921 shows that whereas 106 men and 10 women per mille were returned as literate in 1911, in 1921 122 men and 18 women were returned as literate. The former figures give 59 persons per mille as literate in 1911 and the latter 72 per mille. A decade of educational progress has thus added only 13 persons in a thousand to the number of literates! Even this amazing "progress," is, in the opinion of Mr. Richey, now threatened with arrest owing to the prevailing financial stringency. Mr. Richey writes: "The straitened finances of the central and local Governments of India at the present time preclude any hope of striking educational developments in the immediate future." But the existing financial stringency does not at all appear to affect the chances of brightening the prospects of the European ranks of the Public Services.

Systematic Starving of Education.

The causes of the woefully slow progress of literacy in India are not far to seek. They lie in the systematic starving of the education department. A writer in a Madras contemporary has drawn a telling comparison between the cost per child in the elementary schools in England and Wales and the same in the Madras Presidency. In the year 1923-24, the average cost in England and Wales was estimated at £11-8s.-0d. According to the report on education in the Madras Presidency during the quinquennium ending March 31st 1922, in the elementary Government schools the cost per head came to Rs. 11 while in the Board and aided schools it was Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 only! Only in the European schools did the cost per head rise to Rs. 45. With the State spending so little on even primary education, is it any wonder that the country should be still steeped in illiteracy after a century of British Rule? Mr. Richey glibly remarks that "there is no short cut to educational reforms." He is mistaken. There is one and that is through a determined popular stand against the further encroachments of the Services and the Military monster, who have been so long defrauding the education department of its dues.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON UNDERGROUND DRIVERS TO JOIN.

PEACE EFFORTS GOING UNHEEDED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There are no fresh developments regarding the strike but it is understood that the mediatory Council of the Trades Union Congress is pursuing its efforts to devise a formula acceptable to both sides, which will enable the new conference to be held without actually setting aside the findings of the National Wages Board. Apparently little importance is attached to the hint, which has caused a commotion, that the London underground drivers, of whom an overwhelming majority are members of the N. U. R., will strike.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC.

DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—In the Chamber, the debate on the Government's financial proposals was resumed. The Socialists attributed the fall in the franc to the Government's foreign policy. M. Poincare asserted that an organised campaign existed against France with a view to discrediting French policy.

M. Herriott, the radical Socialist leader, declared that the recent heavy fall was due to the British Conservatives' selling sterling and francs to buy dollars. He declared that a Dutch bank bought a million dollars with francs.

Closure of the debate was adopted without opposition and further debate will be resumed on Monday.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE OF JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Tokio.—The Crown Prince Hirohdo and Princes Nagaka were married to-day. It was a royal function of the most brilliant character and the marriage was solemnised at the Imperial Chiyoda Palace. At the outer and inner ancestral shrines Prince Kujo, who was acting Master of Rites, read a passage from the Shinto scriptures and the ceremony closed with the passing of the sacred wine cup. After that the Imperial couple drove to Akasaka Palace, receiving banzias from the assembled multitudes. A banquet followed, and an amnesty was proclaimed affecting thousands of prisoners.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST LEADER SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Cologne.—The Separatist leader, Schlich was shot dead to-day whilst returning from a propagandist meeting at Adenau. Eight bullets entered his body. Schlich constituted himself the Governor of Eifel during the recent Separatist regime. He issued seven trillion marks worth of valueless currency called Schlichgeld which he forced peasants to accept.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS' "TERRORISM."

In the "Manchester Guardian" to-day, a correspondent in the Palatinate reports many French officers in the Palatinate disapprove of the measures pursued there and declares that Speyer for instance, is being torrorised in rudest manners. "Germans are arrested, imprisoned and deported by the Separatists for no reason at all. Food, money and vehicles are commandeered without being paid for. Buildings are occupied and families are turned out on to street to make room for Separatists and their numerous womenfolk. Mail-bags are held up and private letters are opened." The correspondent is confident that the "moment French protection is withdrawn whole shams of autonomous Government will collapse and Separatists will vanish. Very little is required to put an end to the whole tragic farce. The French need only say a word and all will be over."—B. O. W.

PLIGHT OF BAVARIAN PALATINATE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SEPARATISTS

LEAFIELD, Jan. 26.

British newspaper correspondents contnue to throw strong light upon the deplorable state of affairs continuing in the Bavarian Palatinate as a result of Separatist activities there. All additional information thus supplied confirms the conclusion of Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General, who in a summary of conclusions reached at his inspection of the political situation in that area believed that the Separatist movement was without a popular support and could only flourish with the connivance of the French occupying authorities. Since the summary of his impressions was read in the House of Commons, Mr. Clive has compiled a detailed and comprehensive report for the information of his Government, in which striking corroboration is adduced of his conclusions.—B. O. W.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners; the light is soft and well diffused.

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E. AFRICAN CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF SESSIONS.

WHITE PAPER AND IMMIGRATION BILL CONDEMNED.

DEMAND FOR RECALL OF SIR R. T. CORYNDON.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Nairobi.—The Indian National Congress has finished its session at Mombasa, and numerous strongly worded resolutions have been passed. Mrs. Naidu presided and was attended by other politicians from India.

Mrs. Naidu's speeches were of a distinctly bitter nature, as were also the majority of speeches throughout the session. Contrary to the precedent, the loyal resolution was not put. The main resolutions concerned the condemning of the White Paper, boycott of elections, condemning the Immigration Bill and asking for the recall of Sir R. T. Coryndon owing to his attitude during the negotiations.

Mrs. Naidu later visited Nairobi and spoke to mass audiences there.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Mr. Aswat, Chairman, Transvaal Indian Association, wires from Johannesburg that the Transvaal community has telegraphed the Union Governor-General, the Prime Minister and others as follows:—On the opening of Parliament the voiceless, voteless and unrepresented British Indians pray the Hon. the Speaker and the House of Assembly to drop the Class Areas Bill directed particularly against the Indians, threatening total ruination and final extinction.

U. P. LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL TO NEW PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 26.

The following cablegrams have been despatched by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chairman of the committee of the U. P. Liberal Association to the Premier, London:—The United Provinces Liberal Association warmly congratulates you, a known friend of India on your richly merited elevation to the first place in the Commonwealth and feels confident that your Government, true to your Party's principles, will steadfastly follow towards India, a policy of conciliation and progress. The Indian Liberal Party which is pledged to constitutional methods earnestly hopes your Government will at an early date send out the Statutory Commission provided by the Government of India Act to report upon further constitutional reforms and satisfactorily solve the urgent problems like the treatment of Indians in Kenya and other parts of the Empire. The Association respectfully wishes a long tenure for your Government and peaceful progress of all countries of the Commonwealth during your regime.

TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The U. P. Liberal Association congratulates you and earnestly hopes that the regime of one who has had long and varied experience of affairs in several parts of the world and is noted for remarkable freedom from race prejudice will be distinguished by a policy of conciliation and progress. The Association trusts that early in your tenure, steps will be taken for India's further constitutional advance and for a satisfactory solution of the problem of Indians in Kenya and other parts of the Empire.

TO RT. HON. H. ASQUITH.

The U. P. Liberal Association cordially welcomes the greater strength of the United Liberal Party under your tried leadership and earnestly hopes you and your Party will give uniform support and powerful stimulus to the policy of conciliation and progress towards India by the new Government.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The report of the Select Committee on the Rangoon University Bill has been published. The report which is unanimous has given satisfaction to the Nationalists and University representatives. The Bill has been practically redrafted, but the vital provisions have been left intact. It provided for the affiliation of mofussil colleges, but only when their financial and academic status have been approved jointly by representatives of the University Council and Senate. The power of the Council to review actions of other authorities of the University is to be subject to provision that all points of dispute between the Council and Senate shall be referred to a joint committee of members of these two bodies and in the event of their disagreement to the Chancellor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

His Excellency Lord Lytton presided over the conference held on Saturday in the Government House to consider the proposed University legislation. The conference was attended by the representatives of the Governments of India, Bengal and Assam and of the Calcutta University. The provisional draft of the Calcutta University Bill as prepared by the Committee appointed by the Calcutta University was laid before the conference and after some discussion the meeting came to an end.

IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

KHADI, SYMBOL OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

SHAUKAT ALI'S EXHORTATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 26.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi-amma, Doctors Kitchlew and Mahmud passed Belgaum this evening in Bangalore-Poona Mail. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Moulvi Kutbuddin and others received them on the platform and led them to the dais outside through rows of volunteers, where thousands, including ladies greeted them with jais and paid homage. Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed a few words of exhortation. He said even Mahatmaji considered the Karnatak and Bihar led the present Swarajya movement but he was grieved to notice non-khadi dress among the audience. That was disgraceful, especially when Mahatmaji was incarcerated and ill. They were soldiers fighting the cause of religion and the country and khadi was their uniform. It was Lokmanya who taught them self-sacrifice and khadi symbolised self-sacrifice. They agreed to some of our brothers working from within the Council but their work cannot succeed without substantial work outside, which they must undertake. He exhorted them to contribute to the Swarajya Fund, wear khadi and sacrifice all for Swarajya. Mahatmaji's incarceration should have intensified and not slackened their efforts. He wished Mahatmaji came out and led the movement again.

Dr. Kitchlew reminded the audience that the Belgaum Conference gave occasion for their trial at Karachi. Mahatmaji commanded the Karnatak as leader in the movement, but he felt ashamed to find them foreign-clad. Their differences of the last two years were buried at Cocanada and Constructive Programme was the only work before them. He wanted all men and women to become volunteers, carry on the Constructive Programme, prepare for Civil Disobedience and thus fight for Swarajya.

A MOST LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION.

EX-IMMIGRATION OFFICER ON TRIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Andrew Mitchell, a former immigration officer of Prince Edward's Island, who on December 29th last, was charged at Bow Street on a charge of false pretences, re-appeared today. Captain Quin in his evidence said that Mitchell had told him that the breeding of silver-foxes in Prince Edward Island was a most lucrative occupation. Witness paid £432 for land and bungalow and received a receipt signed by Mitchell "for the Government of Prince Edward Island." Capt. Quin said that if he had known Mitchell was running the scheme as a private individual he would not have put six pence into it. He got neither silver foxes nor the bungalow and he failed to get his money back. The hearing was adjourned for a week.—Reuter.

MR BRUCE'S DEPARTURE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 26.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Bruce left London this morning after a visit of about four months, the main purpose of which was to attend sittings of the Imperial Conference. Mr. Bruce and his wife are first proceeding to Gallipoli where they will visit the graves of Australian soldiers. Mr. Bruce has personal interest in Gallipoli as he served there during the war, as an officer in the Royal Fusiliers. They were soon off at Victoria by members of the British Government and numerous friends and officials. Travelling in the same compartment with them was Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, who was proceeding to Geneva to attend a meeting of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations as the British Government's representative.—B. O. W.

TARIFF BOARD.

EXAMINATION OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 26.

The Tariff Board examined for nearly five hous Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways and two other representatives of the Railway Board. Evidence mainly turned on the question of encouragement to be given to waggon building industries and locomotive companies in India as against foreign competition. Mr. Hindley pointed out that the policy of the Railway Board was enunciated in the Government communique of March 1918 and the Board had been conformed to it under the orders of the Government of India. Their only criterion was the cheapest market and while Mr. Hindley recognised that the Indian manufacturer was working under certain handicaps, like the heavy import duty on raw material etc., the Board was prevented from making any departure from the Stores Purchase Rules. But any decision to give a fixed number of tenders within the stated period to the Indian manufacturers would tend to give them a complete monopoly. There should not be introduced any system by which the present method of giving no incentive to improve manufacturers would be stereotyped, but on the other hand their object should be better production and lower cost. Personally Mr. Hindley was in favour of a bounty. Rather than an increased import duty, and he advocated a sliding scale based on the lowest tender price.

The Board adjourned till Monday when Mr. Hindley will be further examined.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF SESSIONS.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The following is the concluding speech by the President Sir, M. Visnesvaraya of the Indian Economic Conference made on the 25th instant:—

"One of the first things that occurred to me when the Proceedings began was that we should, if possible, pass resolutions to clarify the views of the majority on some of the more important subjects discussed by the Conference and thus give a lead to the country on questions of economic policy and interest. I understood however that as many of the members were professors, many of them serving under Government, resolutions passed by them might place Government in a false and sometimes an embarrassing position. It was also thought that Government might not approve of such action on the part of their officials. A large number of subjects were discussed and many views put forward but there was no record or result. It was next suggested that non-official members only might vote on the resolutions but as the number of such non-officials was small, that idea too had to be abandoned.

On the subject of preference within the Empire, I understood that the considered opinion of the Conference was that preference was not feasible until fiscal autonomy was first conceded to this country. Once India obtained this concession, there was no reason why British capital should not continue to flow into India or why British industries should not thrive in this country as they do in Canada.

The question of customs and other All-India duties levied by the Government of India was discussed in relation to their effect on Indian States. There are many difficulties in the way of ascertaining what exact percentage is due to each State but, because there is a difficulty in distribution, it is not right that the entire revenues should continue to be pocketed by the Government of India. The population of the Indian States forms about one-fifth of the total population of India and a proportion of the revenues of the Government of India from customs, salt, excise, &c., say to the extent of one-fifth or one-sixth of the total, ought to be set apart for distribution among the Indian States roughly in proportion to their population.

The more correct thing to do to safeguard the interests of Indian States is to arrange for some sort of representation for them in the central legislature itself. That would mean taxation with representation and it would help to promote unity among Indian States and prevent misunderstanding between the Indian States and the British Provinces. Such a representation is feasible for the purpose of deciding questions of an All-India character. I advocated this in a paper which was submitted when the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were under consideration.

GOLD STANDARD AND GOLD EXCHANGE CURRENCY.

On the subject of currency policy and gold exchange standard, there were three valuable papers, some eloquent speeches and acute differences of opinion. Under the circumstances, I suppose you will expect me to be discreet and say nothing. But I find, in my opening address, I have already committed myself to the gold standard and a gold exchange currency. If I may mention, without seeming presumptuous, I should like to add that I have come to this conclusion after discussing the question with eminent financiers, both English and foreign, financiers, for instance, like the Governor of the Bank of Japan and the principal expert of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. In this view, I am glad to find that I have the support of the Professors of the Sydenham College. One of the most urgent wants of the country at the present time is a large increase in the number of indigenous banks and branches distributed all over the country, also a system of agricultural and industrial banks, all interlinked under sufficient safeguards with the Imperial Bank of India. I know Mr. Findlay Shirras has drawn attention to the existing low banking power of the country.

The co-operative credit system, although it originated under Government auspices, is a movement in which the people are expected to help themselves. If anything goes wrong, it is the people and not the Government that are to blame. As in Japan, popular leaders should go to more progressive countries where the system is operating, observe how the problems which arise from time to time are dealt with by them, come back and carry on a propaganda to enlighten our own people here. Such leaders should receive financial assistance from public associations.

The question of housing the working classes in Bombay was dealt with in an interesting paper. The best solution of the housing problem in Bombay would be to encourage house-building in the northern suburb of Salsette. There is abundant land there and communications can be easily improved by electric railways. If proper town plaining is undertaken and building areas are marked out and building plots kept ready for prospective builders in half a dozen places in the Island at a time, the land values for the plots will go down. The middle and the working classes will be enabled to build small cottages for themselves as in European countries. In Manchester for instance, labourers are able to build houses for themselves at a cost of about £ 250 each. There is no reason why for Rs. 5,000 or upwards it should not be possible to build small cottages in Salsette. What is needed are a comprehensive plan and policy. I may mention that, while I was an official here some fifteen years ago, I took some interest in this question and suggested the development of Salsette to relieve the congestion of Bombay in a paper

(Continued on next page.)

BIG BROTHER IN POONA.

VISITS MAHATMAJI.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Telephone.)

POONA, Jan. 27.

Received, 10 p.m

Mahatma Gandhi is much better to-day. The following saw him in the hospital to-day:—Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi-Amman, Pundit Motilal Nehru, S.R. Bomanji, Dr. Kitchlew, and Dr. S. Mahmud. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Hakim Ajmal Khan are expected here to-morrow.

PUSH ON SWADESHI.

A very crowded meeting was held this evening in the Reay Market under the presidentship of Gulam Dastagir. Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Doctors Kitchlew and S. Mahmud exhorted the audience to put no nothing else than pure khaddar.

There will be a bonfire of foreign cloth to-morrow.

Shet Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Rajagopalachari have arrived here.

"HIS HEALTH A NATIONAL ASSET"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 26.

Sardar Mangal Singh of Amritsar, member of the Congress Working Committee, has sent a telegram to Mr. Devidas Gandhi at Poona stating that the whole country is in intense suspense until the final report of Mahatma Gandhi's complete restoration. His health is a national asset.

SATYAGRAHA AT MULSHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHUSAWAL, Jan. 25.

Satyagraha at Mulshi is going on and batches of Satyagrahis are offering Satyagraha by blocking the railway lines and thereby courting arrest.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Sir George Lloyd arrived in London last night. He was met by Sir Sidney Olivier, Sir William Vincent, Sir William Duke and Sir George Carmichael.—Reuter.

PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS IN INDIA.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Agriculture, the question of the utilization of indigenous supplies of phosphates was taken up. The President, Mr. Milligan, introducing the subject, referred to the meeting of 1914 when it was recommended that, while no definite information was available as to the deterioration of the soil arising from deletion of Phosphates a survey of the resources of the country in mineral Phosphates should be undertaken by the Government and further it was suggested that control over all internal mineral resources of the supply should be restored by the Government. These supplies consisted chiefly of raw minerals, bones and fish Guano. Considerably more information has since been gained and at the last meeting of the Board a resolution was come to the effect that the retention of its manurial resources, specially of the Phosphates, was of vital importance to the future of the country. Mr. Hutchinson then explained the new methods by which, with the help of the oxidizing Bacteria, sulphur could be converted into sulphuric acid which later could render Phosphates in soil available.

In Mr. Anstead's opinion phosphatic manures were essential for the Madras Presidency but their high price made their use prohibitive. He considered that all deposits of phosphates should be looked on as the property of the State and that the Board should take the matter up and have the real economic position gone into from the position of the cultivator. General discussion followed from which it appears obvious that there was great need of phosphatic manures in many parts of India and the Board resolved that the Government should be asked to appoint a committee to make full investigation on the economic position of indigenous phosphatic fertilisers of India and formulate a constructive policy. In the meantime, however, every effort should be made by various agricultural departments to investigate the possibilities of the method of sulphur oxidising Bacteria.

The third session of the All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Offices Conference began on Saturday, at Allahabad with Mr. B. K. Gokhale of the Bombay Civil Accounts Association in the Chair.—A. P.

The Deccan Sabha, Poona, has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labour Party on their first accession to power.—A. P.

A largely attended meeting organised by the Deccan Sabha and presided over by Mr. B. S. Kamat adopted on Thursday evening a resolution offering congratulations to the Labour Party. Among those who took part in the meeting were the Right Hon-ble Mr. Sastri, Dr. R. P. Paranipye and Dr. V. C. Gokhale representing the National Home Rule League.—A. P.

The "Pioneer" states that good progress is being made with the road from Jandola to Sarwekai and it is reported that two steam rollers have successfully passed through Shahur Tangi.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

REVIEW OF LAST YEAR'S WORK.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday last in the Hall of the Chamber, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, presiding. Among those present were, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. B.F. Madon, Mr Kekobad Dinshaw, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey and Mr. R.M. Bhat.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, the retiring President in the course of his speech said:—

"The increase in the work of the Chamber during these times will be seen from the fact that there were no less than 47 meetings of the Chamber held during the year, excluding a very big number of meetings of several Sub-Committees. The number of principal items discussed at all such meetings and referred to in the Report of the Committee submitted to you was no less than 109 as against hardly a few dozen a few years back. These items included all the principal commercial and financial questions of the day so much so that I do not think it is at all an exaggeration to say that the Annual Report of the Chamber is a faithful chronicle of the financial and commercial history of the country. It is not without reason indeed that Mr. Gilbert C. Vyle speaking at a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce referred to a Modern Chamber of Commerce as a gilt-edged trade investment. It is true unfortunately that such an appreciation of the work of a Chamber of Commerce is not yet general even in the Western countries, much less so in this country where we are in the habit of counting results even of such institutions in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. Individuals are often observed to ask "how far has the Chamber worked to my individual profit." A Chamber of Commerce carries on its work for the community as well as for individuals but the latter do not feel the effects of such a work at once. In these items an individual has got very little chance of his making himself heard and has to herd himself with his fellows for getting redress of his grievances even though they be genuine. Such herding together may take the form of Trade Unions with regard to Labour, Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations in the case of merchants, Federations of Industries in the case of industrialists and Federations of employers to secure international co-operation and cohesive efforts. Such groupings have come to stay and it is wise statesmanship on the part of the Government as well as the people to recognise them and to utilise their services for the good of the country.

A CORRECTIVE AGENCY.

It is late in the day how far the Government to ignore or treat with indifference Trade Unions or Chambers of Commerce or Federations of Industries. There are sometime short-sighted attempts to run down the work of Indian Chambers and specially this Chamber as being inspired by "politics". I shall not quote the spirited attack made against this tendency last year by Sir Purshotamdas but I shall rest content with what your Committee said in their representation on the speech of the Finance Member at the Associated Chamber of Commerce: "they are sure such a backhanded and well-executed effort at prejudicing a just and fair difference of opinion at best between him and this Chamber will never weigh with the thinking section of the public." It is very difficult to say where pure finance and commerce end and where politics begin. The strong criticism which the Committee of this Chamber levelled against the Government currency and exchange policy of the last three years cannot be said to be political and yet the Finance Member tried to meet our criticism by tabooing it as political. Government instead of resenting such criticism should rather welcome it and miss no opportunity of consultation with representative commercial bodies. On the other hand the commercial community should develop this and other Chambers in different parts of the country and have a strong concerted Associated Chamber for Indian Chambers. The fact of our having made twice an attempt in this direction and failed should not discourage us in another attempt at securing a strong and united body of Indian Chambers fighting for the rights and privileges of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Indian commercial community of which they are representatives. There is a strong and vital necessity also for having a body similar to the German and British Federations of Industries. An attempt was made in this direction three years back by the Bombay Millowners' Association and employers from other parts of India, but it proved, so far as my information goes, abortive. Functions of this body were not conceived on a broad basis but were restricted to selecting representatives of employers at International Conferences. There is no organisation to do this work satisfactorily at present and Government nominate a representative of employers for the Labour Conferences held at Geneva after but half-hearted efforts to sound commercial and industrial opinion. If there are these two All-India organisations started—Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce and Federation of Indian Industries—on systematic and proper lines it will not be long before we are able to get the finance of the Government of India moulded in the interest of Indian trade and industries and to put a stop to that mistaken and mishandled finance policy which has spelt such a disaster to this country.

YEAR OF COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

The last year was preeminently a year of Committees and Commissions. Mercantile Marine Committee, Tariff Board, Royal Commission on Services and Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee filled up a rather big programme. You must have read the evidence given by your Committee in the last issue of the Quarterly Journal of the Chamber which contains in full their views on all these questions. I do not propose to go into details of all this evidence but I may say that your Committee have been actuated throughout by the highest care and anxiety for the interests of Indian trade and industries. If the written evidence of the Committee is examined in this light it will be found that a definite lead has been given to the Indian commercial community with regard to vital and burning problems affecting them. Shipping, banking and insurance are the pillars of modern trade and industry and recognising this the Committee have urged with all the force they can command that the development of Indian shipping must be helped forward by the State as a fundamental and primary duty. You must have read the sophisticated reasoning of a large number of non-Indian witnesses before the Mercantile Marine Committee that India need not have any shipping of her own, for, forsooth, her interests are well served by British shipping companies! Such a reasoning presupposes that India is destined for ever, even in commercial and industrial fields, to remain entirely dependent upon Great Britain and that she cannot entertain any ambitions and ideals beyond this as a member of the British Empire. We may well contrast with this the attitude of British industrialists and shipping companies when there is the slightest sign of shipping of any

(Continued on next page.)

ROYAL COMMISSIONS AT CALCUTTA.

ASSAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

At to-day's sitting of the Royal Commission, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Reid, representing the Governor-in-Council in Assam and the Hon. Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta, Minister of Education and Local Self-Government of Assam, gave evidence in camera. Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Director of Public Instruction, Assam gave evidence in public.

Mr. Cunningham stated: In the very uncertain light of experience now gained of the operation of the system of Government established by the Government of India Act and having regard to the general drift of eastern and western politics, I am of opinion that the position of the Indian Education Service should be modified, its duties and functions being gradually transferred to the services constituted on a provincial basis. I am inclined to consider it necessary but impractiable that the European personnel should be retained in the Education Department as I am of opinion that it will be impracticable to offer in the education service in India a career of security and opportunity adequate to attract suitable recruits from Europe on a service basis. This view is subject to the reservation on the ground that if the present acceleration of numbers studying for university degress at Home maintains or improves its lead over the increase of openings for university men and if labour continues to make way at the expense of capital and professional classes, well qualified men, feeling sure that they must have adventures with distress wherever their lines are laid, may consider that they might as well have them in India as elsewhere. If the Indian Educational Service remains an All-India Service, all appointments should be in the hands of the Secretary of State.

I do not consider the rates of pay suitable either for Europeans or for Indians. They do not suffice to attract Europens and they are greatly in excess of the requirements for Indians. I do not however suggest any re-adjustment. The raising of rates for Europeans and their reduction for Indians in such a manner as would stimulate recruitment at Home and give local recruits only what was necessary to attract the best, would present proposition so unpalatable as to put such action out of question.

POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY.

Lord Lee: You came to the general conclusion that the Indian Educational Service must be provincialised.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. For political reasons.

Sir Cyril Jackson: I notice that the Minister suggests he would do without Europeans as Inspectors of schools or Principals of colleges but insists on European qualifications. What is your view? Are there many Indians qualified?—Mr. Cunningham: Very few with European qualifications. I don't think so much of qualifications as of personality.

Mr. Samarth: You say the failure of Service to attract Europeans is not a matter of pay. What do you think it is due to?

Witness: I think it is a question of exercising authority. I.E.S. officers are denied the authority they used to exercise.

Mr. Samarth. And so you think any increase in emoluments will not attract the best class of men but only second and third rate men and you prefer to have a provincial service?—Mr. Cunningham: I think the best men would not be attracted.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah: Do you think the European is no longer necessary?—Witness: I tink he is decidedly necessary.

Sir M. Habibullah: Then why do you recommend the elimination of the European element?—Mr. Cunningham. I do not recommend elimination. At present we have no money and a Provincial service would be more economical.

Sir M. Habibullah: So as between two alternatives of a costly educational service and diffusion of education you prefer the latter?—Mr. Cunningham: Peronally not.

Mr. M. Habibullah: You would still prefer to retain the existing educational service?—Yes, if I could.

Sir M. Habibullah: Were it not for financial difficulties you would recommend the retention of the European element and the continuance of the All India Service?—Yes.

Sir M. Habibullah: Do you notice any thing like an attitude of hostility against Europeans in the Educational Service in yours province?—Personally not.

Sir M. Habibullah: Then supposing for financial and other considerations we decide to provincialise the Educational Service. Do you think you would continue to attract men of sufficient personality from amongst Indians to mann the provincial service.—Yes.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 25.

The representatives of the Burma Indian Civil Service Association. Burma branch of the Imperial Police and the Burma Forest Association were examined in camera by the Royal Commission to-day.

The Commission also examined Hon. Mr. Reid, representing the Governor-in-Council Assam and Hon. Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta, Minister of Education and Local Self-Government, Assam, yesterday.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, received H. H. The Maharao of Cutch and H. H. the Aga Khan at Government House on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson visited the National Bady Week Centre at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall Parel on Saturday afternoon.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

(Continued from previous page.)

other country threatening to compete with the shipping of the United Kingdom. Apparently what is good for the United Kingdom is not always good for this country. This same spirit characterised the evidence of non-Indian witnesses before the Tariff Board and Public Services Commission. Iron and Steel industry is considered a key industry in all civilised countries and the unofficial Tariff Commission of the United Kingdom also emphasised the same aspect in their report. It is remarkable that even in such a highly developed industrial country like England a powerful section of the public requires protection for her industries. Much more is this necessary for India. It was seen during the period of the war that had it not been for the indigenous supply by the Tata Iron and Steel Company the situation in this country would have become extremely critical. It is this key industry however which is threatened with extinction by the heavy low-priced imports from the Continent and the United Kingdom, to much of which the word *dumping* may well be applied. Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and merchants try to give a veneer to their attitude by the too-thinly veiled pretence that they are speaking in the interests of consumers, specially the agricultural classes of whom they consider themselves self-constituted guardians. It is now time that all this talk of any commercial community having the interests of ryots at heart more than the children of the soil themselves should stop. Evidence of non-Indian witnesses before the Royal Commission is still more significant of their real attitude with regard to the progress of this country in all possible directions. The only real test of any such evidence is whether it is intended to make India mistress in the real sense of the word of her own house. Whether in the matter of shipping, or Tariffs or Public Services the laying down of the future policy must depend on India alone and be in consonance with her best interests. Any other considerations have no place in deciding the issue and should be ruled out. I only hope before I deal with another item that reports of these Committees and Commissions will not meet the same fate as reports of many of the previous Committees. It has been found that Government are anxious to put into effect those recommendations which are suited to them as in the case of the report of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee and the Indian Railway Committee but recommendations which are in the public interests are several times shelved in the pigeon holes.

GOVT'S. EXCHANGE POLICY.

With regard to the currency and exchange policy followed in this country the attitude of the Government seems far from sympathetic Your Committee strongly criticised the recent announcement with regard to the sale of gold which was entirely opposed to sound currency policy and in breach of authoritative pronouncement that India had been put on a gold standard. To all such criticism coming from a responsible public body like the Chamber, the Government had no other reply to give than to say that "they had nothing to add to what the Honourable Finance Member said at the meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce." A reply is now sent to this speech of the Finance Minister wherein we have shown how the Government of India have again departed from the wise course which should govern the regulation of all such currency and exchange matters. The Committee have been charged in some quarters as having been bitten by a gold bug. No reply is given however to the pertinent question of the Committee why if all the arguments of the Honourable the Finance Member were sound practical section was not taken in England itself and instead of gold being sold when the cross rate was as low as about 3.20 in February 1920, the Bank of England held in its issue Department £103 million in gold and a further £23½ million in the Treasury Note Reserve. Here too is being demonstrated the working of that same policy to which I referred in the beginning, that what is good for England is not always regarded good for this country. Your Committee continued to protest against the continuance of the two shilling Rupee though all reasons for it had long since disappeared if they at all existed at any time. It is indeed a curious irony that while the Honourable the Finance Member admits that the two shilling rate is fictitious he does not sympathise with the suggestions of the Committee regarding reversion to the pre-war ratio in our Coinage and Paper Currency Acts, inspite of the fact too that he and his eminent colleagues laid down at the International Economic Conference at Genoa in 1922 that there were undoubted advantages to be obtained by a return to pre-war parity. All this points to but one conclusion that the control of finance must be in the hands of the Indian Legislature, and that no advance is possible in the economic advancement of the country till Government can flout the wishes of the people in financial matters. It is but a truism to say that finance is the hub of every Government. What is to be feared is that while we are engaged in controversies on comparatively small matters, mishandling of the financial policy may result in loss to the country of crores of rupees and that in future the country may find itself heavily indebted and depleted of its resources. We have in Sir Purshotamdas, representative of the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, a tried and courageous fighter and we can look to him to get the wishes of the Indian commercial community responded to in this respect.

COMMITTEE'S IMPROVED FINANCIAL POSITION.

Before I conclude I should like to say that the financial condition of the Chamber has improved as a result of retrenchments effected and increase in subscriptions. I should like to appeal to commercial Associations and firms to join this Chamber in bigger numbers. Such an appeal will not be deemed out of place when even British Chambers of Commerce with more than five thousand members are not satisfied with their numbers and appeal to the commercial community to join in larger numbers. As retiring President let me congratulate you on your choice of the President of the Chamber for the new official year. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji may truly be said to be the father of the Chamber and his consenting to bear the burden of the office even at this age shows his readiness to sacrifice his time and convenience for the good of this institution. With Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as President and the Honourable Mr. Sethna as Vice-President I am assured of a record of good work for the Chamber during the current year.

With these words, gentlemen, I propose the admission of the Report."

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in seconding the proposition in course of his speech said "I would like to say a few words in regard to one or two items. There is first of all the question of the status of Indians overseas which the Committee have throughout seriously and earnestly considered. In fact almost at the commencement of the last official year a resolution was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber requesting its representative on the Legislative Assembly to move in that body what was known as the retaliatory resolution. This resolution was not moved because it was not drawn in the ballot but the mere giving of notice of this resolution was the means of giving a lead to practically the whole country and shaped the policy of the people's representatives in the Legislature.

The retealiatory Bill introduced by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and passed by the Legislative Assembly was practically based upon this resolution. Whatever divergence of opinion there may be among the different sections of the population on various subjects there is certainly no difference whatsoever with regard to the attitude to be taken up both by the Government of India and the people in the matter of treatment meted out to Indian immigrants and Indian settlers in other parts of the Empire. The Kenya decision was the climax as it were of the whole situation. The question was and even now is how to meet this situation. Retaliation is one form of protest and I hope that the Council of State will accept Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's Bill already passed by the Lower House. We ought to deal with each part of the Empire as it deals with us. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri after first hand knowledge has told us that the lot of the Indian in New Zealand and in Australia is fairly satisfactory and there is evidence of a desire on the part of those Governments to treat him on a footing of equality. In Canada, it is only one out of eight provinces which is inimical to Indian interests and I can say from personal knowledge and close business relation that the rest of the country is only too willing to further the recommendation embodied in the famous resolution passed at the Imperial Conference of 1921. South Africa is the stumbling block and the greatest sinner. If South Africa is determined to harm the cause of the Indians amounts them can we be blamed for proposing the strongest measures of retaliation against them? The Kenya decision was obviously influenced by the white settlers of South Africa for it is very doubtful if the Imperial Government would have yielded had there not been the hidden hand of General Smuts behind the preposterous claims put forward by the white settlers of Kenya.

It was feared when the Kenya decision was announced that the Government of Kenya Colony would not allow the grass to grow under their feet before they pushed forward anti-Indian legislation in the matter of immigration. Our fears have unfortunately come too true and the proposed draft of the Ordinance laying down the terms and conditions for immigration is tantamount to closing the doors against Indians altogether. Your Committee have already sent a protest against this Ordinance but there is no doubt that all such protests will be disregarded and the anti-Indian policy carried out to its bitterest extent. On the heels of the Kenya decision comes again the announcement of the South African Class Areas Act of 1924 and the Hewlett's Ordinance, which practically means that Indians shall not be allowed to own land in the districts to which this legislation applies. In this connection I join whole-heartedly in the protest lodged by the "Times of India" at the inaction of Government in not publishing for the information of the Indian people the Class Areas Act of 1924. All that is happening in Kenya and in South Africa leads to but one conclusion that the white people there are moving heaven and earth to hound out the Indians who are already there and to close the door against their future admission. The solution of the whole Colonial question requires the highest statesmanship which the British Government can put forward. An incessant and persistent agitation should be kept up by us so that the British Empire may recognise the fact that the citizenship of the British Empire in order to be appreciated should not have any limitations in the shape of colour or race.

QUESTION OF STORES PURCHASE.

Your Committee considered during the course of the year the question of the purchase of Stores which they have practically made their own during the last three years. The Legislative Assembly adopted the resolution of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey with regard to the purchase of Stores in the cheapest market. The High Commissioner for India is supposed to be acting under the Government of India and the limitations imposed by this resolution. Notwithstanding this it is found from six-monthly statements issued by the High Commissioner that some orders which might have gone elsewhere were still placed with British manufacturers although their prices were higher. More than this although it is well-known that the present production of Indian cement is larger than the demand and although it is of equally good standard yet orders have been placed for British cement. We have drawn the attention of the Government of India to such instances and have discussed them personally with the Honourable Member in Charge of Industries and Labour. Your Committee are convinced that the only real remedy lies in having the whole of the Stores Department located in India and inviting tenders to India and in Rupee Currency, the High Commissioner for India to act as a ceremonial official and as a sort of a Post Office for despatching tenders from the United Kingdom to this country. We are assured by the Government of India that the establishment of the Stores Department from 1922 is but the first step towards the realisation of this policy with which they expressed themselves in full sympathy. The wheels of Government move however slowly and what we want is that our suggestion should be translated into action in as quick a time as possible so that India may not have to purchase articles worth crores of rupees from foreign countries and the United Kingdom and that too sometimes at rates which are not the cheapest of all the rates offered. In this connection you will have read only four days ago in the newspapers some remarkable evidence given at Delhi by the Officiating Chief Controller of Stores before the Tariff Board. With the proper solution of the question of this purchase of Stores is associated the development of industries and if Government want to translate into action even at this late stage recommendations of their own Commissions and Committee and findings from practical experience of the Munitions Board, suggestions made by your Committee should be accepted. I do not wish to detain you longer but before I sit down I must thank you cordially for the confidence you have reposed in me by electing me as Vice-President of the Chamber once again."

NEW PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the newly elected President of the Chamber, supported the motion and in the course of his speech thanked the Chamber for electing him as President and said, "I expect that the Committee will be called upon to consider among other questions the important questions being considered by the Government at present viz., currency and exchange policy, the annual budget deficits, the policy to be adopted with regard to shipping, questions of general tariffs and protection to Iron and Steel,, development and readjustment of the Stores Department, etc. Indian Mercantile Marine Committee may be expected to submit their report to the Government before the close of the coming sessions and there are important shipping bills before the Assembly. I hope that the Assembly will decide these important shipping questions in a manner consonant with the wishes of the people, which are by this time fairly well-known. India in common with the rest of the world is passing through a grave period of depression and though there are several times cries of "the dawn is near," there are no visible signs as yet for the long and gloomy hours of the night to pass away. It is useless to speculate as to the causes, the tendencies, the possibilities and the likely remedies for the depression when so many abler minds than mine have attempted the task and met with failure. To take only one instance, the course of the exchange between India and England or the dollar sterling exchange, not to mention other foreign exchanges, has become so elusive as to daunt the courage of even a bold prophet. Several Commissions and Conferences have been held to solve this modern riddle of the Sphynx and yet one conference has gone the way of the other in leaving the problem even more complicated than what it was before it handled it. The European situation has its natural percussion out here and we have therefore to watch with anxious interest as to what the new Labour Government achieves with regarding to the clearing up of the muddled situation in Europe. England is faced with her unemployment problem and the disaffection of her working population mainly as a result of the misadjustment between production and consumption. India is faced with no less a serious problem in the shape of the acute depression in the cotton mill industry, the premier industry of Western India. Hundreds of thousands of people are dependent upon this industry and it will be a big disaster if the depression in the mill industry becomes still more acute and some of the mills are obliged to close down. With the prices of cotton abnormally high and the increase in wages about 200 per cent higher than they were in the pre-war period the prospects for the mill industry cannot be considered to be rosy.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

These factors by themselves however would not have been so disconcerting had it not been for the almost total lack of demand in the consuming centres of the country. It is evident that people have curtailed their clothing requirements since the war period and depression in trade coming as a reaction against the short-lived boom period has further dislocated the whole business. To my mind mill-owners should at present try to tide over the period by concentrating their attention both on the production of coarser cloth and finer yarn and finer piece-goods Efforts must be made at the same time to change the tastes of the people in order that they may use coarser cloth in preference to finer varieties of piece-goods, so that the competition of Manchester may be met in quicker time. The Swadeshi movement now going on in this country has done something in this direction but much more still requires to be done. I am sure that Indian mills can satisfy all the indigenous requirements of the population in the matter of piece-goods if attention is paid to the production problem and the question of rates and propaganda is side by side carried on for Swadeshi. Behind all these questions of trade and industries however is the question of finance, finance, not merely commercial and industrial, but also public. It is imperatively necessary that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments should leave off the old policy of high administrative expenditure and take to adopting a policy of severe retrenchment. India is burdened with a huge military octopus. The International Financial Conference held at Brussels in 1920 affirmed that the world cannot afford to spend even 20 per cent. of the national expenditure on armaments which was the average spent by different countries under this head. But India is spending nearly 50 per cent of her revenues on the army and unless she is relieved of this huge burden by reducing it to atleast 20 per cent there is not much hope for the economic salvation of the country. The loan programme of the Government has also in recent years been heavily increased. There were reasons for that during the war period but heavy borrowings or loan works have continued even after the war with the result that the interest for these loans has increased from the pre-war average of 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. in 1915-16 to 4½ per cent. in 1916-17 and 5 per cent. thereafter, besides some amounts borrowed on 3, 5 or 10 years Bonds at 5½ per cent. and the Bombay Government Development Loan was issued three years back at 6½ per cent. and the Government of India loans at 6 per cent. The heavy borrowings of the Government as compared with pre-war years will be seen from the fact that while the total Public Debt registered in India increased from Rs. 1,34,56,60,500 in 1908-09 to Rs. 1,45,65,55,790 in 1913-14 that is during a period of five years in pre-war days it rose from Rs. 1,99,06,53,494 in 1918-19 to nearly Rs. 370 crores at the end of the last financial year. It means that on account of the heavy borrowing programme of the Government the rate of interest has continuously increased which has affected borrowings for commercial purposes to a very large extent. It is because of all this that I say that a rational and uniform policy is necessary to be adopted with regard to the Loan programme. It is a curious anomaly that while rich countries like the United States and the United Kingdom have already begun to think of reducing their taxation, a poor country like India has not been given the benefit of any reduction in the taxation but on the contrary, there is an increase every year.

With these words I support the proposal already made for the admission of the report of the Committee of the Chamber."

GOVT'S PARTIAL ATTITUDE.

Mr. Mansukhlal Oghadbhai said that in spite of all their agitations the Chamber still lacked the strength of public opinion behind its back. He thought the time had come when the Chamber should take into consideration of joining hands with the Indian National Congress and should take the public into its confidence.

Mr. Manu Subedar declared that the Government was very careless to the aspirations and need of the Indian mercantile community. He said that whenever there was any conference of the European community or the European merchants, they found the Viceroy or the Governor going there and the grievances of the European community and their interests are at once attended to. But the representations and applications of the Indian merchant were treated with scant courtesy. Only recently their Chamber had written a letter to the Finance Department and that Department gave the laconic answer that "The Government have nothing more to say on the matter." The truth was that the present Government were not the trustees of the interests of the Indian community.

Mr. Kekobad Cawasji Dinshaw referring to the Railway Freight question said that it was very vital to the prosperity of India's commerce and industry. But inspite of their repeated representations the Government had remained obdurate and unresponsive to the interests of the Indian mercantile community.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said that the Indian merchants were passing through a terrible trade depression and the time was very critical for the Indian mercantile community. When two years ago as the President of the Chamber he prophesied about the situation he was called a pessimist. His foreboding, however had come true. But it was no use crying over spilt milk. They must find out the way out of the difficulty. He appealed to them to unite and cooperate with each other to overcome the trying trade depression.

The report and the audited account were adopted.

MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1924.

The following were elected office-bearers and member of the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1924:—Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (President; Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna (Vice-President).

Members of the Committee:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Lallubhai Samaldas, Ishwardas Lakshmidas, Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee, B. F. Madon, S. N. Pochkhanawalla, S. B. Billimoria, Motilal Kanji, Hansraj P. Thakersey, Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mavji Govindji Sheth,. Gulabchand D. Javeri, H. P. Mody, Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivjee, Walchand Hirachand, M V. Merchant, B. Das, Motilal Vallabhji.

With a vote of thanks to the retiring president, the meeting came to a close.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Hitherto several letters have appeared in your journal as to the merits and demerits of founding a new Arts college at Andheri for the benefit of the Muslim community of the Presidency.. Some friends have suggested that the money should be spent on giving scholarships to deserving Muslim students. I agree with this proposal and I hope that Government will, before hurrying to lay the foundation-stone of the college, consult the Muslim leaders of the Presidency and act according to their advice. I trust, Sir Muhammad Yusuf who is keenly alive to the requirements of his co-religionists, will pave the way by himself calling a meeting of the Muslim educationists and try to come to a decision which may be most helpful to Muslim education in this Presidency. He is the original donor and as such, he must help the community at the present juncture when the question of his donation is being discussed.

In this connection I would like to know as to why the Hon. Khan Bahadur Haroon Jafar is in a feverish haste about the founding of the Ismail College. He had approached Sir George Lloyd for the same purpose almost on the eve of his departure from India, *of course in the name of the nation.* And now he is seen approaching the new Governor with his usual request. It is gratifying to see that the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone has been postponed indefinitely, otherwise the mistake could not have been rectified. Further, why is my Khan Bahadur friend of Poona issuing invitations to persons of note to form the reception committee? Has he been authorised by the community to do so. If at all any individual is authorised to issue invitations, surely it must be the donor himself. But since he has dedicated the amount of 8 lakhs or so to his community, the latter's trusted leaders should move in the matter and not anybody else. The Khan Bahadur of Poona is known amongst his friends and admirers as a great educationist and perhaps it is in this capacity that he is moving in the matter.

In conclusion I hope that H. E. the Governor will think twice before he lays the foundation-stone of a college the utility of which is of a doubtful nature in the eyes of many thoughtful men in my community. Yours, etc.,

Jan. 23. A MUSSALMAN.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Bombay Humanitarian League was performed on Sunday evening, by Sir N.C. Macleod at the Vanita Vishram Hall, in the presence of a large gathering.

Mr. W.T. Halai said it would have been the business of Mr. B.G. Horniman to propose Sir Norman to the chair, but he was unfortunately absent. Mr. Horniman had told them not to mix up politics with this question. The speaker then referred to the activities of Sir John Woodroffe in the cause of cattle preservation and regretted the absence of Lady Macleod. He proposed that Sir Norman should take the chair.

The proposition was duly seconded and passed.

In the course of the annual report read out by Mr. Maganlal Shah, it was stated:—

Another question that requires urgent attention is based on economic grounds and that is the question of cattle preservation in India. The cattle wealth of the country is diminishing every year and as one of its results we find the dearth of grain, milk and its by-products. Agriculture has suffered for want of plough cattle and the arable land cannot be properly and fully cultivated. The milk supply has suffered on account of the dearth and scarcity of good milch cattle. There is a general diminution in the cattle stock and it cannot be remedied until restrictions are put on the indiscriminate slaughter of useful milch cattle in the country. To get such a prohibition enforced by Municipalities in their slaughter houses, this League has been appealing to municipal councils and it is satisfactory to note that several municipalities have passed resolutions prohibiting the slaughter of useful animals like cows and buffaloes. The latest recruit is the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It has passed a resolution on prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes of or under eight years of age. It is most regrettable that such a useful resolution has not been put in execution up to now and that attempts are made to shelve it by trying to find out imaginary legal flaws therein. At the time of the last municipal elections in response to the appeal of the League, 44 candidates pledged themselves to the cow-protection and cattle preservation movement in the Municipality. At the time of the Bombay Legislative Council election the response was equally active and this League can well flatter itself in having the solemn pledges of several members to have this important question brought up before the Indian Legislature.

FOOD REFORM.

The question of food reform forms one of the items of activities of this League. Efforts are made to enlighten public opinion in favour of this movement. Generally the diet of an Indian consists of grains, cereals and vegetables but there are classes who use partly animal food and partly mixed diet. In order to educate these classes the League has been making efforts in various directions and it can be said that the results of its activities are promising. The League spreads broadcast literature dealing with matters of diet showing the economic, hygienic, scientific and dietetic value of vegetarian diet, so as to lessen the amount of meat consumption.

With a view to educate young minds in favour of this movement, the League has been arranging prize essays and prize competitive examinations. Last year, the League organised nine examinations and about 300 students of diverse communities registered their names as candidates.

The prizes were then given away to the successful students by the Chairman.

Mr. F.J. Ginwalla said the principle of non-violence was first taught them by no less a person than Lord Buddha. Mahatma Gandhi had taught them the same lesson and it was owing to his teachings that the attention of Parsis was directed towards that question. He thought if the question of cow-killing were left to the Moslems themselves, it would be solved sooner than otherwise. That was the best solution of the question.

After some others had spoken the Chairman said he was entirely in accord with the objects of the League, and a great deal could be done for the animals in this country. The object of the League was compassion for all animals and for all human beings and they must not forget that. They had to consider what could be done to improve the conditions of living not only in Bombay, but outside it, they had also to consider the improvement of the conditions under which the animals were kept. They in Bombay saw animals with sore backs, and wounds and that was a cruelty which should be stopped. Then they had to pay some attention to the Society for the Protection of Children and also the Society for helping poor ex-prisoners. Very little had been done in the city for the improvement of the milk-supply for children and others. He asked the League not to lose sight of other things, and wider objects in the course of their work.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. B.N. Motiwalla seconded.

RELEASE RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Resolutions recommending or demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi will be moved in the local Council, in the Legislative Assembly and in the Council of State next month. It seems that Mr. Karandikar's resolution will come up first before the Council of State, and it is freely said at this end, that there is going to be a strong bureaucratic opposition in that Upper Chamber! Apprehensions are expressed by members of the Assembly, that if Mr. Karandikar's resolution is thrown out by the Council of State, it will embarrass their prospects in the Assembly! Surely, Mr. Karandikar would rather put off the resolution, than unconsciously play into the hands of the Bureaucracy.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P.S.—By the way, Sir, have you noticed the similarity in Mr. Dumasia's resolution and in the suggestion of a "Political Vagabond" in the "Times of India," that Mahatma Gandhi should neither be released nor returned to gaol, but should be kept in a quiet place of his own choice?! What kind "Shepherds" are these?!

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

I submitted to the then Governor, Sir George Clarke, afterwards Lord Sydenham. Lord Sydenham referred to this proposal of mine with approval in a public speech he made at Andheri in 1911. A solution on those lines will best meet the housing problem in Bombay. I have no wish to seem to criticise any alternative arrangements that may be in force at the present time.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The question of the growth of population was discussed ably in a paper by Prof. Hamilton. It does seem that India is getting overpopulated, if regard be had to the food supply and productive of the country. This difficulty can be combated in two ways, namely, by increasing production, multiplying occupations and spreading education and by reducing the number of births by means of late marriages and in other ways known to European countries. I met a Science Professor and his wife last year—whether in Bombay or Calcutta, what does it matter?—who, in the course of conversation, told me that they had only two children because they could not afford to maintain a larger number without lowering their standard of comfort. This view is held by many middle class families I have met with in England and America.

On the question of agricultural and industrial development, we had some important discussions and eloquent speeches over Prof. Joshi's paper. My conclusion, after a prolonged study of the question, is that it is possible in India to increase production both from industries and agriculture and from industries very much more than from agriculture till the income from industries and trade is about 50 per cent of the whole.

The subject of "real balance of trade" has been discussed in a very informing manner by Mr. Findlay Shirras. He deserves our best thanks for bringing up this most important subject and throwing it open for discussion. In my opinion, this question should be discussed every year since it is necessary to keep ourselves informed as correctly as we can whether we are a debtor or a creditor nation and in either case to what extent.

It seems such a pity that no paper on Indian or Provincial Finance was brought up for discussion at this session.

"TWIN EVILS OF IGNORANCE AND POVERTY.

Before I close, I wish once more to refer to the twin evils of ignorance and poverty with which this country is afflicted, and to invite attention to the absence of any responsible agency, official or public, to attend to the measures of amelioration which the situation demands. There ought to be a people's association or committee and also Government officials or agency to attend to economic progress, i.e., education and production in each local area, in every city, town or village. Both in the Central Government and in the Provinces, there should be a development or nation-building department under which the local officials mentioned would be serving. Till Government provides adequate agencies, the people ought to undertake this responsiblity themselves. Much might be done in this respect by co-operative effort, by encouraging a spirit of fellow service and citizen service.

With reference to the future of the Indian Economic Association, my personal view is that the affairs of the Association should be placed on a more permanent and satisfactory basis by selecting a central city like Bombay for its headquarters and collecting sufficient funds to maintain a paid Secretary and staff. Every Provincial head-quarter city should have one Provincial Association. This will enable economic propaganda and activities being maintained all through the year and all over the country, by means of committees, journals and pamphlets, and thus a continuous interest kept up in the work and objects of this Association.

This is a semi-official organization. The work to be done is both academic and practical. I found professors overcautious in discussion and unwilling to express their views fully and frankly. It would be a good thing if Government could be induced to give them more freedom of speech and action following the example of Western Universities. It is the professors that should prepare the schemes and business men that should execute them. Economic thought should be in advance of economic development. The professors are expected to think ahead and to educate the public by propaganda through the public press and in other ways and thus create a congenial economic atmosphere. It is the duty and privilege of professors in all countries to do the thinking for the nation. In countries like Germany and Japan, professors vie with one another in publishing for the benefit of the local public new ideas derived from foreign sources. Similarly, our professors too have it in their power to raise the level of economic thought in this country."

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day one of your correspondents suggested to start Col. Maddock Appreciation Fund. One Mr. Ganguly not only favours this point of view but goes further and says "A purse is after all a very poor return for what Col. Maddock has done," and suggests "that the ensuing meeting of the Working Committee must pass a resolution recording its sense of gratitude for and appreciation of Col. Maddock's services to the Indian nation." I think nobody will accuse me to be a cynic if I say that this suggestion is absurd. Col. Maddock to speak the truth did a real service to the Government of India by saving it from the greatest risk that it ever ran. It would be in the fitness of things if Government appreciates the services of Col. Maddock in a suitable way. Our part in the whole affair is to wring from the Government an explanation of the neglect of Bapu's health and to carry on our struggle of Swaraj with clock work regularity and the speed of the Punjab Express. I hold that this indeed reflects the voice of the people.—Yours, etc.,

J.K. CHAMPANERIA.

Gulestan,
Ahmedabad, Jan. 26.

EAST AND WEST.

A Ticklish Situation.

The final returns of the Indian elections bear out the general estimate as to the victories of the Swaraj party, with the exception of one noteworthy event in the Central Provinces. There the Swarajists have secured an actual majority of the elective seats, and therefore will be able, if they chose, to start obstructive tactics in the provincial Chamber. In several other provinces the position is similar to that in the All-India Assembly. That is to say, the Swarajists have a minority group, more or less compact, amounting here and there to about one-third of the Chamber. This result is sufficient to ensure a ticklish situation in more than one centre during the forthcoming session. In the meantime two political conferences have been throwing light upon the condition of parties and upon the general outlook. At Poona Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided over the annual gathering of the Indian Liberals, whose numbers and general temper seem to imply a strong revival of constitutionalism. At Cocanada, on the other side of India the National Congress has been floundering under the chairmanship of Mr. Mahomed Ali, who has certainly not learnt wisdom, or even tactics, in his short spell of enforced retirement. A great deal of time, during a week of desultory debate, was spent over the nature and limits of Indian independence, and over the eternal Hindu-Moslem dissensions, which show no signs of being composed. The Hindu section of the National Congress complains that Mr. Mahomed Ali cannot be regarded as an Indian Nationalist leader, since his presidential address was mainly a Moslem manifesto, much more suitable to a conference of the Calinhate party than to the chair of the National Congress. An equally valid objection to Mr. Mahomed Ali has reference to his technique. In the later stages of the meeting he repeatedly implored the delegates to "cut the cackle." But he had himself set the measure by plunghing thriug a printed speech of mountainous dimensions.—"New Statesman."

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"An Unnatural Alliance."

The Indian National Congress at Cocanada seems to have accomplished very little, but its discussions are of importance as indicating the trend of political opinion since the elections. It is clear, to begin with, that the unnatural alliance between Hindu and Mahomedan (Mahomet Ali was presiding over the National Congress while his brother Shaukat fulfilled the same function at the Caliphate Conference, held simultaneously) contains no element of permanence. Paraphrasing sentiments he has expressed much more bluntly elsewhere, Mahomet Ali declared plainly that he was Moslem first and Indian second. That pronouncement has hardly made for harmony, and it is not altogether surprising that the deal with the Moslems, to which Mr. C. R. Das, as leader of the Swaraj Party, committed himself, to guarantee the Bengal Caliphists 40 per cent. of the administrative posts when he has them in his gift, has provoked violent Hindu protests. Discussions as to whether the aim of Swaraj was to be complete independence or Home Rule within the Empire seem to have ended with a balance of opinion in the latter direction, but it is clear that in practice the Swarajists propos to come pretty near to non-co-operation. They will apparently take their seats in the various Assemblies (in none of which, apart from the Central Provinces, do they command anything like a majority), but they propose not to sit on any Select Committees nor in any other way to co-operate in the conduct of government. The situation created will undoubtedly be difficult, bu by no means impossible. A great deal will depend on how a Labour Government here on which Swaraj will undoubtedly base extravagant hopes, comforts itself towards India:—"Nation and Athenaeum."

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The "Freedom" of India.

Reports of the proceedings at the Indian National Conference—in other words, the extremist caucus—throw little fresh light on the political situation. The cleavage on religious lines seems to have been accentuated rather than alleviated, while the more academic discussions on "freedom" and "independence" suffered from the lack of precise definition of terms which characterise such gatherings in other countries besides India. Taking however the rhetoric at its face value, and applying it to the facts of the day, the claim seems to be that each active minority should be free to impose its will, or its whims, on the country as a whole, and, provided that so much freedom is enjoyed, the status of India in regard to the rest of the Empire becomes comparatively unimportant. What is to happen when active minorities clash has not yet been made plain. There is, for instance, an active minority in favour of throwing pork into mosques, and another which throws beef into temples: judging from the recent rhetorics both of them are entitled to claim freedom, provided that they are reasonably persistent and enthusiastic; but hitherto logic has given way at this point, and the police have been called in. The only practical result of such discussions must be to show the distance which has still to be traversed before there can be an effective expression of the Indian national will.—"Near East."

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The Emergence of the Group System.

Perhaps the most definite feature of the last three years of Indian political life is the failure of the attempt to establish large parties on the English model, and, at any rate for some time to come, it will be necessary to think in terms of the Continental system of groups, forming temporary agglomerations in response to fluctuating currents of opinion. We are not convinced that this result is wholly a matter for regret. The party system has the advantage of getting work done, but it is done at the expense of a good deal of make-believe, while what India lacks most of all is a clearer grasp of realities. The gradations of opinion are, in fact, very numerous, and it is by no means unreasonable to hope that small groups, each of them at the outset holding firmly to its own narrow view, may gradually integrate into a few large units as the need for co-operation is learned by hard experience. The so-called parties of the last three years have begun to disintegrate almost as soon as formed, and an acute Indian observer already detects nine groups among the extremists, who boast in public of their unanimity. They are, in fact, not a party, but a rather unstable *bloc*, and while there are some questions on which they will hold together, the cracks are rather more likely to widen than to close.—"Near East."

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No Effective Reply.

During the last few days ingenious statisticians have shown that the triumph of Great Britain's enemies in India cannot matter so very much because after all the Swarajists have not secured majorities. By ignoring the fact that the Indian legislatures contain officials and representatives of European and other bodies which no Swarajist could possibly enter, it is possible to put an only moderately depressing aspect on the situation. The truth remains that the Swarajists and their allies have scored substantial successes almost everywhere and that they are undoubtedly in a position to obstruct if not to wreck the working of the new Constitution. They may be outvoted, but they will be in a position to assert that they have been defeated on divisions only by the paid servants of the State and representatives of special interests. On the spurious democratic principle we have introduced into India, what effective reply can there be to such assertions?—"Saturday Review."

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The Nepal Treaty.

Following the recent and praiseworthy practice, the India Office has been quick to circulate the text of the treaty signed at the end of last month with the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal. In themselves the terms of the treaty are not of much public interest, the main features being arrangements for importing arms under due safeguards and for exempting from Customs duties goods for Nepal which reach India by sea, but the mere fact that such amicable arrangements are possible and the cordiality of the messages exchanged on their completion, indicate that the century-old friendship between the two countries continues to increase. There is not too much good will between neighbours in Asia just now, and the hope expressed by the Maharajadhiraja that the existing relations may become as everlasting as the mighty Himalayas presents an ideal of international stability which may be commended to the attention of the continent as a whole, and to some of India's other neighmours in particular.—"Near East."

One of the most important aspects of the Labour Government, that has received scanty attention at home, is the effect the coming change of Ministers will have upon India. Affairs upon the Afghanistan frontier are in a state bordering on mobilisation. Matters in the Punjab are far from satisfactory, and the Indian elections have returned a formidable minority of Extremists, who even dominate the local councils in the Central Provinces. Labour in Whitehall without a House of Commons majority will doubtless walk warily where India is concerned. Mr. MacDonald, I believe, will hardly go so far as to order the immediate release of all political prisoners in India, as some of his followers suggest. The danger is not then so much precipitate or unwise action by a Labour Cabinet, but rather profound psychological effect upon the Indian masses of Labour's accession to power. Unfounded and impossible expectations have been aroused, and when these are unfulfilled, the Extremists will be encouraged to make trouble, in the belief that a pacifist like Mr. MacDonald will not countenance stern measures to restore order. Our soldiers and officials in India are about to be placed in a most difficult position, and it is not unlikely if the Labour Government should smash before the Budget inevitably puts them out, it will be some unhappy turn of events in India that brings them down.—"Outlook."

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The Murder Gang in Afghanistan.

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Times" states that the murder gang on the North-West Frontier has been located, only a mile or two beyond British jurisdiction, in Afghan territory. He maintains that the British community on the frontier has the right to demand that the Government should use every suitable weapon in its armoury, without delay, to extreminate this gang with or without the co-operation of Afghanistan. "a Sovereign and independent State, with which Great Britain is on terms of friendship."

This is the good old-fashioned way of going to work, but times have changed. It is true that Afghanistan is not yet a member of the League of Nations, and the framers of the Covenant do not seem to have contemplated a situation in which one nation allows a gang of cut-throats to use its territory as a base for murderous raids on the subjects of a neighbour. But in this case we know that there is a certain amount of connexion between Moscow and Kabul, and that the Soviet Government is extremely suspicious of all British dealings outside the Indian frontier. Further, the Ameer's Government has "taken cognisance" of the murder gang, and is supposed to be taking measures to restrict its activities, though by all accounts these measures are not making much progress. If the Indian Government is really in a position to lay its finger on the gang, it might at least convey its information to Kabul before doing anything more drastic. In the circumstances it might be legitimate to offer our assistance to the Ameer in the job of taking this wasp's nest.—"Truth."

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Franco-Czecho-Slovakian Treaty.

All Italians, from Mussolini downwards, appear furious at the Treaty between France and Czecho-Slovakia. They have reason to be. This instrument is clearly directed against Italy, in that it tends to set up a substitute for Austria-Hungary under the control of France instead of Germany. This move also signifies that the French have now decided Poland to be a broken reed, for the Poles, whose differences with the Czechs are acute, are anything but pleased over the Treaty with Prague. After the war, the first thought of France was for a buffer State which should hold Germany in check on the East. But now that even Frenchmen see no danger to be apprehended from Germany, French Imperialism seeks instead to exert pressure towards the South East. Accordingly we find, as is to be expected, strong French efforts to obtain control of Athens. Paris is supporting the Republican movement, but in case this fails, two pro-French candidates for the Greek throne are kept up her sleeve. One of the pair is Prince Sixte, the other a Greek princeling of the present House whose mother happened to be a Bonaparte. These French schemes to control the Mediterranean through the Balkans are strongly reminiscent of the similar efforts of another Power in the decade preceding the Great War, and they will probably in time run up against the same snag in the shape of Russia. There are already signs that the Balkan Slaves are beginning to look to their ancient protectors and supporters or assistance. Russia may be prostrate to-day but any diplomacy that tends needlessly to arouse Russian animosities in the Near East stores up trouble for itsself, I think, against a day of reckoning ten or twenty years hence.—"Outlook."

* * * *

Labour Govt. and Budget.

There is no reason whatever why Mr. MacDonald should not stay in officer for at least another year or two, if he chooses to follow out a sane foreign policy in support of British interests, refrains from making trouble in India or Egypt, and remembers that taxation is already so heavy that many most desirable social reforms cannot be undertaken until trade has been revived to an extent that makes possible lower rather than higher burdens imposed by the State upon the owners of capital.

Mr. MacDonald, we are quite sure, will be unable to follow out such a programme; the election promises made by Labour, the principles to which Labour is committed will irresistibly compel a clash between Labour and the rest of the country not later than the introduction of the first Labour Budget, which will be of a character to ruin the nation were it put into effect. But, nevertheless, the temper exists to sink all old prejudices, some of them social as well as economic, and to give Labour every chance, and we hope Mr. MacDonald will frankly recognise, in his first speech to the House as Prime Minister, the reception he receives from the Opposition benches, where most of his opponents will be honestly anxious to keep Labour in power and avoid an election for a long period. Then again, it is now clear that Labour will get fair play when the Budget is thrown out. Almost universal opposition has been expressed to Mr. Asquith's suggestion that the King refuse Labour a dissolution, and Mr. MacDonald will be allowed to have his election at what he considers the most favourable time for the fortunes of his Party. No democracy could behave more fairly to an organisation which, in the minds of most citizens, is committed to schemes that if unchecked must in the end destroy the Empire, and reduce us at home to ruin and chaos.—"Outlook."

* * * *

Party of Convictions !

Toby Junior observes as the one bright spot in a week of gloom an announcement that a dinner "in honour of sixteen members of the new Parliament who have been imprisoned during the recent years" is to be given in the House on January 9th. Remembering from what small beginnings the Labour Party sprang, remembering that the Liberal Party itself numbered but twenty-five no more than five years ago, Toby Junior is satisfied that from this happy reunion on January 9th will spring the birth of a new force in politics—the Party of Convictions. He hopes they will send a telegram to Mr. Bottomley whose unavoidable detention elsewhere will preclude him from presiding over the feast.—"Toby Jnion M. P." in "Outlook."

"THE GANDHI ERA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read yesterday in your paper about the new era viz: the "Gandhi Shakam" and really was very delighted. I hope every Indian will henceforth consider this era as the common era of All India for all time to come.

The one doubt as regards the plan to this new era which has prompted me to write is this:—

How many days are to be reckoned in a month? I think there should be thirty days, but then, at the end of the year, we shall have 360 days intead of 365 days neccessary to complete the year, as the earth takes 365 days to revolve once round the sun. I hope this doubt will be removed by an explanation from you after correspondence with the anuthor if necessary.—Yours, etc.,

R. C. JALUNDHWALA.

N. K. High School,
Petlad (Gujarat),
Swarthatyag 7.

BORSAD OUTLAWS.

AN EFFECTIVE CHECK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following facts relating to the Borsad Taluka.

Since the Resolution of the Bombay Government imposing Punitive Police was published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 4th October 1923, much has been said and written about the Borsad Taluka. However, nothing so far has been said or written about one of the important remedial measures which would have effectively checked if not entirely wiped off, the crime in the Taluka and crippled the growth of the outlaws and secured it a better administration, ensuring revival of trade. One of the causes, to my mind, which is responsible for giving rise to a crop of dacoits and which, unfortunately, has escaped the notice of the Government authorities is the entire absence of Railway in the Taluka. Whoever has studied the general features of the District will testify to the fact that with the construction of railway has proceeded *pari passu* the disappearance of outlawry but the grievance of the people is that the Borsad Taluka has been entirely ignored by the railway authorities and no railway facilities offered to its people. It is a well-known fact that not a single village of the Borsad Taluka has got benefit of railway connection or communication, which has no doubt largely impaired the administrative efficiency of the Taluka. The construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana railway which was once seriously contemplated has been delayed by the Imperial Government and the Railway Board, with the result that the trade and commerce of the Taluka have suffered and the outlaws in the Taluka have increased.

Prior to the year 1890 Borsad Taluka was in a very flourishing condition and excelled the neighbouring Petlad Mahal of the Baroda State in trade and commerce. The Barsad Taluka is one of the largest Talukas of the Kaira District. It consists of about 216 square miles and contains a population of about 1,44,046 souls with an average density of about 750 per square mile. The Borsad Taluka consists of several towns and important villages such as Borsad a large centre of export and import, Virsad a centre for tobacco crops, Bochasan, a seat of the pilgrimage of the Swaminarayan sect, Anklav, Ras Kathana and other villages. The villages of the Borsad Taluka and Petlad Mahal are interlaced. The people of the Taluka have business connections with Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Nadiad and other cities. Prior to the year 1890 Petlad and other towns and villages had to depend on the Borsad Market. In or about the year 1885 the Vasad-Borsad-Cambay line was projected by the Government. The line was surveyed but was deferred for "want of funds." In the year 1899-91 the Anand-Petland line was constructed by the Baroda Government resulting in the progress of the trade of the Petlad Mahal and decline of the trade and commerce of the Borsad Taluka. In the year 1901 the Anand-Petlad line was extended up to Cambay excluding the British villages. In the year 1907 the Baroda Government constructed Vaso-Petlad line which resulted in a further paralysis of the Trade of the Taluka. The Baroda Government has in the meantime secured railway communication for all the leading villages of the Petlad Mahal. In the year 1910 the people of the Borsad Taluka realized the immediate necessity for revival of trade and commerce of the Taluka and for construction of a railway line from Vasad to Kathana for the purpose. They represented to the Government that the said line was necessary for stamping out crime. The officers of the district who were so long indifferent and supine awoke and supported the cause of the people. The Mamlatdar of the Taluka in his report to the higher authorities in the year 1913 observed that Petlad rose in importance to the detriment of Borsad since the opening of the Anand-Petlad Railway and that administrative convenience would be accelerated and criminality would be checked by construction of the said Railway line. The Collector of the district in his report to the Bombay Government *inter alia* remarked that the Southern part of the Borsad Taluka was very criminal and that owing to the want of railway communication, the officers were not able to control and visit that part. The Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line was, therefore, most suitable to the District. He further remarked that the Kaira District was liable to severe, if not frequent, famine and that the Vasad Kathana line, if constructed on a broad guage line, would secure an effective and efficient arrangement for importing and distributing grain, grass and fodder in the District.

In November 1913 the deputation of the people of the Taluka under the presidentship of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel waited on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and impressed on His Excellency the immediate necessity for the construction of the Vasad-Kathana line. In the meanwhile the Baroda Government suggested various alternative schemes advantageous to them In the month of December 1919 a Conference of the representative of the Bombay and Baroda Governments was held at the office of the Railway Board at Delhi to consider the matter. Mr. Ghosal, Commissioner of the Northern Division, who represented the Bombay Government at the Conference, remarked that the Vasad-Borsad line which was projected prior to the Petlad scheme (in or about the year 1885) was deferred for "want of funds." All parties at last agreed that railway communication in the Borsad Taluka was essential and beneficial and decided that:—

(a) The Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line was to be constructed on the broad guage system as an integral part of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

(b) The Baroda Government was permitted to extend the Vaso-Petlad line from Petlad to Bhadran on the narrow guage system.

(c) The construction of the Vasad-Kathana line was to be commenced during the next financial year i.e. 1920 and an amount of Rupees five lakhs were to be budgeted for that purpose.

The final detailed survey of the Vasad-Kathana line of about 28 miles was made in the year 1920 and the estimate of the expenses was prepared by the B.B. & C.I. Railway but the intended budgeted amount was not set apart and no further action was taken for construction of the line. The Baroda Government, on the other hand, extended the Vaso-Petlad to Bhadraun. The people of the Borsad Taluka submitted various representations to the Bombay Government, the Imperial Government and the Railway Board but to no purpose: and they were told that the line could not be taken up for "want of funds."

Since the year 1885 the railway communication is denied to the people of the Borsad Taluka by the Government for "want of funds." Is it not the carelessness and indifference of the Imperial Government and the Railway Board that 1,44,046 people of the Taluka and the area of the 216 square miles should have been denied the benefit of railway communication? Is it not true that had the Vasad-Borsad Kathana line been constructed at an early date the growth of the outlaws would have been effectively checked? Is it not correct to say that some of the lives and much of the property of the people would have been saved and the Resident Magistrate of Borsad would not have been waylaid between Vasad and Borsad in the year 1920 and the Government would not have had to impose a punitive tax had the Railway line been constructed? Is it not a fact that the trade and commerce of the Borsad Taluka have declined since the year 1890 and that of the Petlad Mahal of the Baroda Government has since then advanced?

Will Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Jinnah, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta and other members inquire in the Legislative Assembly whether the bankruptcy of the Railway Budget is over and the funds will now be available for immediate construction of the Vasad-Kathana Railway? A greater duty rests on the representatives of the Kaira District in the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is high time that the Government should shake off its lethargy and take up in right earnest the immediate construction of the Vasad-Kathana line.—Yours, faithfully,

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

THE STATE OF CUTCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate Mr. Tairsee on the bold open letter he has addressed to the Rao of Cutch. Boiled down of wit and sarcasm which have Tairsee flavour and strength about them, the matter comes to this. The allegations are that certain things usually considered not right are going on in Cutch, if not with the consent, surely not without the knowledge of the Rao of Cutch, and his attention having been drawn to them in an outspoken memorial in 1921 nothing has been done, nor have they abated nor stopped. If so is not the Rao of Cutch as Head of the State responsible? And the matter becomes somewhat delicate when his august name, rightly or wrongly—it has come to that pass—got joined to them. For the sake of his own honour, reputation and good name, in a personal capacity, if not as ruler of a State, the Rao should meet the allegations by seeking the protection which the Law allows him. Our present King His Majesty George V, gallantly brushing aside the privilege, appeared in court and cleared his name. This is matter of history. Is the Rao of Cutch in this respect greater than his Majesty the King and Emperor over whose territory the sun never sets?

Mr. Tairsee has made the Rao another useful suggestion which he may well accept as a way out of the situation he has created for him, namely the appointment of a Commission. That incidentally gives the Rao the same opportunity and he can accept the suggestion without loss of any dignity. Will he do so? If he does not accept the two offers Mr. Tairsee has made and if the public draws an inference against the Rao, it will be the fault of Cutch and not of Mr. Tairsee, and the public would be fully justified in believing that there is something rotten in the State of Cutch.

To compare smaller things with greater ones, I quote from the judgment of Sir Joseph Arnold in the Maharaja Libel Case in which the learned judge said:

"It seems impossible that this matter should have been discussed thus openly before a population so intelligent as that of the natives of Western India without producing its results. It has probably taught some to think; it must have led many to enquire. It is not a question of theology that has been before us, it is a question of morality. The principle for which the defendent and the witnesses have been contending is simply this. *that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right. . . .*"

Mr. Tairsee, if I understand him rightly contends that. Rao or no Rao, certain things which are alleged to be not right cannot become right because they happen in "Rao" of Cutch under the eyes of the King, if not by his consent; and the "charges, if one were to treat the memorial by Mr. Tairsee as an impeachment, are too serious to be allowed to pass unnoticed either by the Rao or the Suzerain British Power, even if it be euphemistically termed an ally. The issue raised by Mr. Tairsee is important and must be vindicated.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bhajirthe Building,
Chikalwadi, Grant Road,
January, 26.

WHEAT CROP IN BOMBAY.

The following is the preliminary memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1923-24, issued by the department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1921-22, the areas under Wheat in the Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 7.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

[Estimates up to 5th January.]

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper	905,300	240,100
Sind	404,000	21,500
	1,309,300	261,600
Total ...	1,570,900.	

The area is 14.5 per cent. below corresponding area last year and 8.3 per cent. under decennial average.

The decrease in area is general except in the Deccan. It is most marked in Gujarat and the Gujarat States. In the Deccan the area extended mainly in West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur but in the remaining districts there was a marked fall. In the Karnatak, Belgaum alone had a decline in area of about 48 per cent. below that of last year but elsewhere there was some increase. In Sind the area slightly fell only in Larkana, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar.

The crop on the whole, except in the irrigated areas, is not satisfactory and is suffering in many places for want of sufficient moisture. In Sind the condition varies from fair to good.

Sowing was commenced about the beginning of October and continued till the middle of November. In Sind sowing was commenced in the first week of November.

KALIPARAJ PROBLEM.

A PARTY TOURS TO PREACH PROHIBITION.

(By our Correspondent).

NAVSARI, Jan. 19.

On behalf of the Navsari Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association, a party composed of Dr. Sumant Mehta, President, and Messrs. Ganesh Bhaskar Sane, Iangidas Kapadia has been at present touring in the interior of the Mahuva, Vyara, Songadh and Mangrol Talukas. The Government of Baroda having soon realized futility of prohibiting all meetings making no exception as to the nature thereof condescended to make amends by issuing a fresh Jahirnama, permitting meetings for purely Temperance and Prohibition work. The Kaliparaj workers prompted by a keen sense of duty, readily availed themselves of the liberty given under the new order, and soon afterwards undertook a tour through the prohibited area to meet the Kaliparaj, give them encouragement, persuade them to stand firm by their determination to give up drink.

The progress of the Mahuva Taluka in total prohibition is admirable. People flocked in numbers round the party wherever they went. The benevolent Baroda Government had kindly provided for the protection of the person of the members of the Party an armed police force which has been moving about with the party all along. Despite of the kindness, it looked ridiculous that these three or four innocent souls or crowd of 100 or 150 harmless Kaliparaj hould need six armed police and three onstables to guard against, in full uniform. A greater waste of public funds by Government could not be imagined. Besides the presence of the Excise Inspector at several meetings lent a piquant interest to the proceedings.

The tour commenced with Anaval in Mahuva Taluka, where the party first addressed a well attended meeting of the Kaliparaj's equipped with all police parapharnalia and under the benign protection of the Vahiwatdar. The party proceeded from place to place addressing two meetings a day, subsequently arriving at Mahuva on the 11th inst. Here an overcrowded meeting with more than 2,000 Kaliparajs present was organised. Women folk of this community everywhere took part in these meetings. In the meeting at Mahuva, a large number of town police were also present. The Secretary opened the proceedings by introducing the distinguished guests, Dr. Sumant commenced his speech with almost a serious pronouncement to the people and the Government. He said he was determined to see that the purificatory movement was pushed through till the last and every Kaliparaj was made to obtain from drink, whatever the obstacle thrown in his way either by vested interests or otherwise. He assured the Kaliparaj that he and his comrades were prepared to come and stay in their midst, if necessary. At Vyara, which was the next station of the party, they had a still larger audience including a large number of ladies, Mr. Matubhai Kantawala joined the party here. Citizens and workers had taken great pains to organise the meeting and several officers including the local Revenue Officer i.e. the Vahivatdar were also present. Mr. Blou of the Vyara Mission takes great interest in the welfare of these backward classes. He showed his sympathy with the Kaliparaj workers in their humanitarian work by his presence. Mr. G. B. Sane explained to the audience the evils of drink in simple language. Then Mr. Kantawala gave them his message on behalf of the Baroda Temperance workers and exhorted them to stick to their determination to abstain from drink. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was the active, and sympathetic co-operation with the party of a Government Officer for the first time. The Vahivatdar addressed the meeting, exhorting the people to keep to their determination and said that the Government woul be very pleased to see its Kaliparaj subjects contented and happy, and if they could achieve the object by going 'dry,' nothing would be more welcome. He explained to them the Jahirnama. Mr. Blou and Mrs. Ghelabhai, lady who had come for the meeting from Billimora then spoke and the meeting terminated with three cheers for His Highness and cries of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai."

At night there was another meeting of the citizens of Vyara, with Dr. Sumant in the chair. Mr. Rangidas Kapadia spoke at length on "the work before us," exhorting people to take to the use of khaddar and remove the ban of untouchability from the Hindu Society and work for the uplift of the Kaliparaj. Mr. Sane, Mrs. Ghelabhai and Dr. M. Desai also spoke. The meeting terminated at 10 p.m.

6,000 employees of Naihati Jute Mill, Hajinagar, who struck work on 8th instant owing to dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Sirdar, resumed work unconditionally.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS..

January 26.

S S Aunghan, Taylor, Rangoon.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Mashobra, Galgey, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

January 27.

S S Burma Maru, Meguro, Kobe.
S S Yomei Maru, Yamamura, Kobe.
S S Garada, Hitchings, Calcutta.
S S Algic, Burkhat, New York.

S S Aungban:—The S W Company's steamer, Aungban, 3006 tons, Captain T Taylor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1935 Captin C J Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mashobra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mashobra, 5131 tons, Captain J Galgey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Burma Maru:—The O S K steamer Burma Maru, 2823 tons, Captain H Meguro, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passengers.

S S Yomei Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yomei Maru, 5196 tons, Captain S Yamamura, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Algic 3373 tons, Captain F T Burkhat, sailed yesterday from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(SATURDAY, January 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, N F Graham and Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5180 Kobe, 24-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
13 Algic, 3709, N Y, 28/1, Volkart Bros.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F, T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Reubens 2576 Genoa, N F Graham & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana, N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 3101 M M and Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
6 Obra 3621 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Ridderkerk 3174, Colombo 29/1, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
12 & 13 Borghild 2158, Cal, N F, S S N Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

January 26.

S S Delta for London:—50 bales hemp, D M Doongleys 6 bales goats's skins, E A Rahamon and Co., 3 bales goats and sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 13 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 Pots Palma rosa oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 200 cases sandal wood oil, Thos. Cook and Sons, 95 casks Goats skin, Enamdara Raham, 2000 cwt myrobollams, V Bhasker, 40 cwt cardamoms, V Bhasker

S S Heffron for New York:—2000 cwt. caster seed, Rally Bros.; 3000 cwt gum karaya, D Manjee; 120 bales cotton waste, Birla Bros.; 787 cwt gum Arabic Narsi Mooljee; 9 packages woollen carpets etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 400 cwt Ind. Coriander seed, S Laljee; 77 casks goats skin, H M Halim; 300 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 100 cwt gum Karaya, N Mooljee.

S S Heffron for Philadelphia—88 casks goats skin, The Deccan T Co.; 55 bales goats skin, The Deccan T. Co.

S S Mashobra for London—12 bales goats and sheeps skin, K Esmail, 40 cwt cardamoms Narsi Mooljee.

S S Mashobra for Hull:—1000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 6000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Valantinecad for Genoa—1000 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 450 tons old iron scrap, K M Nathoo.

S S Algic for New York: 500 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Rechtdijk for New York:—80 cwt gum tregacanth, M H Dehadasti; 2000 cwt caster seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton waste, Birla Bros. 22 cwt Intestine Guts raw, Gulam ally Shastary; 11 cwt salted casings, S M Hajee Kaderbaksh.

S S Rechtdijk for Borton—66 bales goats skin, Deccan T Co.

S S Tregartin for Hull—10000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss and Co. 20,000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 6000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Tregartin for Ghent—110 bales Indian raw cotton, B Gordhandass; 940 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 275 bales cotton raw, Bhaidas Cursandas;.

S S Tregartin for Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey, 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 50 bales cotton raw, Latham Abercrombe; 110 bales cotton raw, Bhaidas Cursondas.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—330 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 220 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 336 bales raw coton, Rally Bros.

S S Pilsna for Constantinople:—124 cwt. mendhi powder, A H Habilulla, 258 cases cotton yarn, W H Brady.

S S Pilsna for Venice—330 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Salonica:—350 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Cheriston for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt ground nuts, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Treloski for Trieste—325 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 224 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 320 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Delemoor for Dunkirk:—220 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas.

S S Rubens for Genoa:—110 bales raw cotton, Walter Pavri.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—37 cwt shark fins, H L Parani.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales raws cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagaski—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—300 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi—100 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Kiddernore for Kobe:—5 bales sheep skin, K Esmail; 500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kiddernore for Yokkaichi—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin, 3 barrels aniline dyes, The National Aniline Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales raw cottn T M Kaisha.

S S Shanko Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

January 16.

S. S Ryugun Maru from Nagoya. Agents O S Kaisha:—30 bales cotton yarn, 77 cases porcelain, 15 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka: 857 bales coton yarn. 182 bales cotton shirting 567 bales cotton sheeting 49 bales cotton drill, 69 cases hosiery.

From Kobe:—10 cases vegetable wax, 70 cases empty wood boxes, 404 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases camphor 41 bales cotton twist, 800 bales cotton sheeting, 300 bales match sticks, 132 cases match boxes.

From Moji:—185 bales sheeting 100 bales shirting.

From Hongkong:—102 cases ginger 50 bags sugar candy.

From Canton—2 cases silver ware, 40 rolls matting, 100 cases Tea, 90 cases preserves, 25 cases amseed.

From Singapore—6 bag coffee, 621 bags betel nuts, 2375 bags sago flour, 173 bundle gum Benjamin, 196 bundles rattans.

From Fowchow—785 cases Tea.
From Colombo—150 bags arcanuts.

S S Clan Colquharon from Manchester. Agents James Finlay and Co.—460 bales and cases cottons, 300 bales cotton yarn, 359 bales newspapers, 3364 bundles steel hoops, nails, 1400 kegs alizarine, 90 casks alizarine, 1 drum lubricating grease, 67 W I. Pulleys, 42 barrels tallow, 20 D/bags picking sticks, 482 loose pipes 283 bundles steel, 25 D/bags soda ash,

From Glasgow:—90 cases cotton, 420 cases whisky, 721 bundles C I Gutters, 500 bundles Galved. Can. sheets, 151 bales newspapers, 50 cases newspapers, 7000 fire bricks, 1054 cases stone covered jars, 160 bundles hoops, 20 cases soap, 372 bundles steel sheets 357 bundles steel, 100 pieces screw couplings, 2241 pipes, 30 loose plates.

From Liverpool:—2400 boxes soap, 175 cases soap, 434 casks China clay, 27 sk/cases tiles, 1 case lubricaters, 130 bundles steel, 200 cases lubricating grease, 20 drums linseed oil, 3750 bundles galvd can, sheet, 50 bundles yellow metal sheet, 25 Drums caustic soda, 49 bales paper, 55 cases fine blue cut tacks, 2195 bundles hoops, 40 D/bags Rivets, 261 kegs paint, 40 drums paint, 50 sk/cases galvd. ridging, 214 Tyres, 350 Lamin oid springs, 58 cases screws 160 casks alizarine, 300 pipes, 45 barrel tallow 35 cases colour, 75 cases roil keys 58 cases bobbins.

S S Pasha from Calcutta. Agents T M & Co.:—243 kegs white paint, 100 casks coal tar, 40 drums coal tar, 89 bundles hinges, 158 bags dry ginger, 398 bales cotton waste, 50 bales cotton yarn, 75 bales senna leaves, 464 bags cocoa nuts, 1173 bags copra, 100 bags pepper, 741 bags boiled Rice, 235 cases Tea, 36 H/chest Tea, 75 bales cork, 265 bundles tyres, 29 cases rubber tubes 31 cases champagne.

S S Penang Maru from Nagoya:—Agents N Y Kaisha:—146 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—20 cases Umbrella ribs, 198 cases match boxes, 305 bales cotton drill, 799 bales cotton sheeting, 65 bales cotton shirting.

From Kobe:—90 cases wood boxes, 16 cases hoseiry, 84 cases celluoid ware, 580 bales cotton yarn, 700 bales cotton sheeting, 250 bales wooden sticks, 30 bales cotton drill, 50 bales match sticks, 50 cases match boxes, 175 campoor, 30 cases silk goods.

From Moji:—40 bales cotton sheeting.

From Shanghai:—150 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—520 bundles rattans, 236 bags betel nus, 201 bags sago flour, 50t cases pine apples, 50 bags nut megs.

From Colombo.—50 bales mat fibre, 30 cases cuttle fish.

S S Lima Maru from Nagoya. Agents N Y Kaisha:—114 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—150 bales cotton sheeting, 269 bales cotton shirting, 150 bales drill, 50 cases mirrors, 25 cases fire clay, 30 bales cotton yarn 100 cases brass circles 8 cases buttons, 28 cases empty match boxes.

From Kobe:—52 cases silk goods, 15 cases silk yarn, 126 cases celluoid ware, 350 cases match boxes 50 bags star anised, 80 cases wood boxes, 50 bales match sticks, 350 bales cotton sheeting.

From Moji:—25 cases vegetable ware.

From Shanghai—75 bales cotton sheeting.

From Hongkong:24 packages food stuffs, 54 cases canned vegetable.

From Singapore:—50 bags dammer batu, 709 bundles rattans, 201 bags betel nuts, 250 bags sago flour, 14 bundles gum Benjamin.

From Colombo:—50 bags Plumbago, 31 bags copra, 23 bundles gum, 71 chests Tea, 40 cases cattle fish.

S S Shunko Maru from Hongkong. Agents O S Kaisha:—85 cases wet preserved ginger, 20 cases wet preserved chowchow, 50 bags sugar candy, 300 packages cassia, 10 cases cassia oil,

From Singapore:—260 bags China clay, 40 cases China clay, 455 bags Betel nuts, 28 cases chewing stimulant, 100 bundles sandal wood, 520 bundles rattans, 50 bundles jalangal, 46 bags nut megs 59 bundles gum Benjamin,

From Colombo.—20 bundles gum Benjamin, 35 bags arcanuts,

From Fowchow—692 Half chest Tea.

S S Jalarijay from Rangoon. Agents Scindia S N Co.:—97003 bags rice, 250 bags white bean 100 bundles ginger.

From Karachi:—150 cases cocogun.
From Ponani—175 bags cocoanuts.

ANDHRA NOTES.

FAMINE IN ANANTAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 20.

Almost Chronic famine conditions have been prevailing in the district of Anantapur for the last two years. Failure of rains in the proper season is invariably the cause of the famine. The hardships of the poor peasant are beyond all description. They are selling away their sole possessions in life such as their cattle. Inability to feed themselves and their cattle is driving them to desperation. The condition of the cattle tells its own tale. The immediate need if the hour is the importation of fodder along with food. The Government have permitted the ryots to make use of the reserves but this is no concession as there is no grass in the reserves for fodder will go a long way to alleviate the distress. Congress Committees have a very good opportunity of coming into close contact with the dirtress and introducing spinning in these parts. It must be said to the credit of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee that it has done very good work in this direction during the last two years. With a little more of attention and capital spinning industry can be placed on a very round basis in this afflicted part of the land.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI'S TOUR.

Maulana Azad Sobhani of Cawnpore opposed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's resolution in the Congress. Hence it is very gratifying to see him saying during his tour in Andhradesa that Sjt. Rajagepalachariar effected a compromise with the Dasites without of course sacrificing the principle of non-cooperation. He assured his hearers that the two parties are as united now as ever and that Sjt. Rajagopalachariar still retains his leadership over the entire body of Congressmen. He observed that the Muslims in Andhradesa excepting those in Rajahmundry are not wearing Khadi and exhorted them all to take to Khadi. He appealed to them to give up their craving for fashions and their attitude of indifference now when the Jazirut-ul Arab is under foreign demination.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KATARGAM TEMPLE MURDER CASE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Abdul Rahim Mulla Suffi
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. T. Talyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Surat. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The facts material to the case have been fully given by their Lordships in their judgment:—

"The accused was charged before the Sessions Judge of Surat, sitting with a Jury, firstly, that he had committed robbery punishable under Section 394, secondly, that in furtherance of the common intention of all persons in committing the robbery he or one of his confederates committed the murder of one Jagannath, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 or under that Section read with Section 114 I.P.C. In his charge to the Jury the learned Judge directed the Jury that if they did not believe the evidence of one Baktavar who spoke to the conversation between the accused and her husband, in which it is alleged that the accused said that he had murdered Jagannath, then the Jury would have to consider whether he was constructively guilty under Section 34 I.P.C. The Jury by a majority of 8 to 1 found the accused guilty under Section 394, and Section 302, read with Section 34 I.P.C. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the majority convicted the accused accordingly, and sentenced him to death, subject to confirmation of the sentence by the High Court.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

There can be no doubt that on the morning of the 18th February 1923 it was found that the Jain temple at Katargam had been broken into the previous night and property worth over Rs. 4,000 had been stolen. Out of the 3 temple servants who were sleeping on the premises one was found battered to death, and the other two were found seriously injured. The premises were entered into by some one climbing over the back gate by means of a rope slung round the top of one of the pillars of the gate and forcing open the locked window in the gate by breaking the staples. If, therefore, it could be proved that the accused took part in the robbery, there can be no doubt that Jagannath was killed and the two other servants were seriously injured in furtherance of the common intention of the robbers, and then each of the persons would be liable for such act in the same manner as if the act had been done by him alone.

There is no error to be found in the charge of the learned Judge to the Jury, and if the accused had not been sentenced to death, we should have no hesitation in dismissing the appeal. But as this is a confirmation case, we have to consider the evidence on which the Jury came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty under Section 302, read with Section 34. The Judge has detailed that evidence at page 85. We do not think that the evidence of the witness who saw 4 persons looking like Pathans going to the side of Katargam on the night of the offence can have great weight attached to it, nor the evidence of the witness who saw four persons looking like Pathans on the following morning. The 1st witness only said that one of the two Pathans was of the same stature as the accused, The other witness Vallabh said he recognized the accused and Gulam Raza from out of the 4 persons looking like Pathans whom he had seen that morning. But the witness had not identified these two persons out of a number of other persons, and so the Judge left it to the Jury to consider whether they were prepared to attach any weight to the evidence of that witness.

THE MOST IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Undoubtedly the most important witness for the prosecution was Baktavar, the wife of Gulam Raza, who was arrested soon after the offence on certain information, and whose premises were searched. She said that she knew the accused. He used to come to her house at intervals of a few days 2 or 3 months after her marriage. He used to come to her husband. He used to come before the Katargam robbery. Her husband used to go out daily at night and return at about 1 or 2 p.m. One day he returned in the morning. On the night of the following day he and the accused came with 2 sacks and placed them in the house. The accused conversed for some time and went away. He came next morning. He came with 2 large pairs of scissors. He and her husband then began to cut into silver pieces silver idols taken out from the bags. At that time she was cooking in the room. They had only one room for all purposes. There were some silver Katoras also. After cutting the articles into pieces they put them back into the bags. Her husband asked the accused why he had become angry with him for going on the upper storey of the Katargam temple. The accused said "why did you come upstairs when I had made you stand below? I had killed the Bhaya and if you come up and if then any outsider comes up, what would happen?" The accused took his meal at her place that day. Her husband told her at the time they were talking that if she told anybody what she had heard she would be killed also. Next day they took away the bags. A vadki fell down from a hole in one of the bags. She picked it up and kept it in a rice tin. The bags were taken away at night. Some days after the accused brought a tin box. It was locked. The key was with him. She saw the contents when her house was searched and it was opened. In the month of Ramjan the accused had taken out a watch from the box and given it to her husband on his asking for a watch. Her husband had thereafter in the same month given her notes of Rs. 60 for keeping. The house of Gulam Raza was searched on the 26th April. On the second occasion Baktavar produced a Vadki and Rs. 60.

It seems to me that very little can be urged for the defence on these broad facts. It is quite possible that the Vadki was concealed by Baktavar, as she stated, and that she hoped that it would not be found. It seems clear that the Vadki was temple property, that it was part of the stolen property which had been brought by Gulam Raza and that it was produced by Baktavar. The accused absconded as soon as Gulam Raza was arrested. On information given by Gulam Raza the shop of one Gulam Mohyuddin was searched. There a bundle containing a coil of rope and two khaki coats with their pockets stuffed with house-breaking implements and an electric torch were found. Gulam Mohyuddin deposed that the accused left the bundle with him. Then on the 12th May the rope and the saw found in the bundle in Gulam Mohyuddin's shop were taken to the temple, and it was ascertained in the presence of a Panch that the rope fitted into the grooves left on the top of the top of the pillar by the pressure and friction of a rope, and the saw fitted into the saw cuts on the safe, and made similar cuts and could saw iron.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Gulam Raza was convicted of robbery and Gulam Mohyuddin was convicted of the abetment of the robbery.

The accused was arrested on 19th July at Ajmer, and brought to Surat on the 23rd. On the 28th July, he was identified by Gulam Raza and Gulam Mohyuddin at the Sabarmati Jail, but he escaped from custody on 30th July. He was re-arrested at Kathor on 1st August when the following property was found in his possession:—51 guineas, 3 lockets made of dollars, a lump of gold weighing 19¼ tolas, a phial containing 110 diamonds, and about Rs. 19. But it is not suggested that any of this property could be identified as property stolen from the temple.

Gulam Mohiddin said that the accused used to come to him for medicine some times. He left a bundle of clothes at his shop about 7 or 8 days before Ramjan. But as a matter of fact when that buidle was examined by the Police after the search it was found to contain various household utensils, besides housebreaking instruments.

It seems to us, therefore, we must draw an irresistible inference from the evidence of these witnesses that the accused was one of those who took part in the Katargam robbery. Then it must follow that the accused whether as a matter of fact he was the actual person who killed Jagannath or not, was guilty of the murder under Section 302 I.P.C., taken together with Section 34. In that case the accused would be liable to the sentence of death. Considering all the circumstances of the case, we see no reason to interfere with the sentence which was passed by the Sessions Judge. We, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death. The accused was under a double sentence of transportation for life in having escaped from the Jail, and accordingly under Section 303 I.P.C., he must be sentenced to death."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

A HEAVY LIST.

The First Criminal Sessions for the current year began on Friday morning at 11 a.m. with the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp presiding over it. The calendar shows a heavy list of cases about 24 in number including four murder cases, one dacoity case, two cases of cheating against Lieut.-Col. Collins, who, it will be remembered, was acquitted at the Sessions of one of the charges of cheating.

The Court tried some old offender cases on the first day.

CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, January 28.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON. JUSTICE LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR DISMISSAL.
52-23-2586-22—Little and Co, L B Holliday and Co. Ld., Rustom Vakil Ltd (in liquidation), Jamshedji R and D.
FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.
39-23—O S 5374-22—Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Mirjibhoy, Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomand others, Mehta L and Co.
FOR DIRECTIONS.
55-21—Re: Indian Arbitration Act, Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal, Shivramdasji Ramjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.
REFERENCE FROM THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.
S C Ct. Ref. 1-23—S C Ct. 1851/19780-22—The Official Assignee of Bombay, Tricumchand Nemichand, Malvi M R and Co
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DSPOSAL.
63-23—2529-23—Pandia and Co, Ganesh Balkrishna Rege, Sorabji Framji Bharucha and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
32-23—2478-20—Mulla and M, Dhanjibhai Bomanji Petit, Bai Gulbai widow and others, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia, G and Co.
42-23—287-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzoni Figliva, Merwanji K and Co.
61-23—1943-18—Craigie B and Co, Louis Dreyfus and Co, The Ellerman (City and Hall) Line Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
64-23—3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Khatri Mahomed Abdulla, Kalumal Shorimal, Madhowji and Co.
73-23—871-23—Patell and E. Ramchandra Baijnath, Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, Merwanji K and Co.
74-23-3398-19—In Person (a pauper)—Samrathbai widow, Jamnadas Morarji Bhatia Ardeshir H D and Co.
Co, Mulla and M.
68-23-5452-23—Manubhai and Co, Harchandas Ramchand and anr, Fulchand Matrumal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
69-23—923-17—Madhowji and Co, Padamraj Fulchand and anr, Kasturchand Sudasukh Malvi M R and Co.
6-24-Re. Indian Company's Act, Mehta L and Co, Kaikhashru N Chandabhay and anr, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in liqui.) and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.
7-24—Re. Indian Company's Act, Mehta L and Co, Kaikhusru N Chandabhay and anr, Th eTata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in Liqui.) and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
110-23—Patel and Eze. Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors. N C Dalal and Co.
4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.
2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.
1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mumooji, — Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr. Ardeshir H D and Co.
3097-23—Mantri and Co, Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., Shavaksham Dinshaw Daver, Vachha and Co.
3250-23—Captain and V, Kalidas Bhimji, Bai Jinibai and anr.
2207-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal, Ratansy Kanji Mulla and M.
2882-19—Matubhai J and M, Odhavji Anandji, Haridas Ranchoddas and anr, Raghvaya N and Co, Matubhai J and M.
3288-19—Raghavaya N and Co., Haridas Ranchhaddas, Ladha Dossa and anr. Matubhai J and M.
5839-22—Little and Co, Killick Nixon and Co, J. Belbie Shah Gilami, Edgelow G W and Co.
2081-21—Dubash and Co, Onkermal Surajmal and others, Somulal Lalloobhai, Tyabji D and Co
632-16—Khandwalla and Chh. Kallianji Laxmandas and others, Madhowji Laxmandas and others, Shroff and L., Jamshedji R and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
5328-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vishnu Narhar Lunqe and anr, Balkrishna Dhondu Putale and anr, Khanderao L and M.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.
1828-21—M B Chothia, Abdul Karim Ebrahim vs P Crystal and Co, and ors, Captain and V. Raghvaya N and Co.
CHORT CAUSES.
2683-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Savalbhai Nathubhai, Amin and D.
2657-23—Mulji Th. and Co., Kalliandas Jagmohandas, Chatterbhuj Khimji and others, S N Nanavati, Mobile and P.
3270-23—N C Dalal and Co, Narotam Ranchhodji, Trivedi Ratilal Pochhashanker, N. D. Bhutt.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).
3075-23—Captain and V, Ibrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Basalal and others Dallas and Co.
3357-21—Amin and D. Bai Nanibai widow Madhavji Morarji and other, Surajmal and Co, Payne and Co.
1690-23—Chitnis K and M, Valli Husein and Co, Piroze M Dastur and Co, and anr. Dastur and Co.
4869-23—Shamrao M and H. Hemchand Hirachand, Madanlal Pyarelal, Dubash and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.
4194-23—Crawford B and Co, Nestle Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Lorimer Bros.

LONG CAUSES.
750-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane, Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
S C Cte 1168/11794-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mardji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
S C Ct 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.
1975-21—Dapatary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Hueein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.
133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Ceoverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
272-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.
136-20—Mulla and M. Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.
4416-21—Motichand and D. N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1929-19—Soonderdas and Co ,Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.
254-20—Purmanad Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shaparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.
2983-21—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Pudmanand and C.
1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganiram Salechand, Mulla and M.
3200-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
2879-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Sulenan Jamal, Matubhai J and M.
4017-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.
1221-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.
4369-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.
2361-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
2028-21—Mulla and M Perojshe Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.
3324-28—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thakar Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER' REPORT.
1225-17—Payne and Co, Anandji Bahruji, Amteobai widow and others, Bhimji and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.
1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.
3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.
1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.
S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.
5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.
2361-23—Soonderdas and Co Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Heralal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.
2520-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazerali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossi and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.
2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.
494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino vs Narandas Rishenchand and ors, M B Chothia.
1363-18 Dabholker and Co, Bai Yeshwantbhai, vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.
2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co, vs J D Mollah and Co, Shah and Co.
3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.
761-23—Captain and V Vezbai widow, vs Koshowji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co. Amin and D. Bhaishanker K and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.
2776-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H. Pestonji and Co. Edgelon G W and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
S C 2763-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Cornoration, v H Pestonji and Co. Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Cornoration, v H Pestonji and Co. Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
S.C. Ct. 2388—25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kokamal Madnaram, Hiralal and Co.
4611-23—Kanga and Co, Javerbai widow, Nelson Dwarkadas, Maniar and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
4326-23—Rustomji and G, Alimahomed Mahomedali and Co v Patel Jiwabhai Tulsidas Thasrawalla, Amin and D.
1410-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal
1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigara v Sorabji Nowroji Talati, Chubb and Co.
3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.
3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.
3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.
2627-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
2391-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
3189-21—Andrade and C, Hiralal Radhakisan Singhi v Keshrimal Champalal and ors, Mantri and Co.
3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Lalobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M. v Motilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.
LONG CAUSES.
2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.
2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.
1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ld. and ors, Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.
1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumji v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mahomed Momarji Dadan, H D and Co.

POLSON'S
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AFFAIRS OF ALLIANCE BANK.

MR. DAS' QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following questions are sent by Mr. B. Das M.L.A. (Orissa):—

1. (a) In view of the strong desire frequently expressed and clearly recognised by the Chelmsford-Montagu report among the Oriya-speaking people of every class residing in the three provinces of Bengal Madras and the Central Provinces, to be joined together with their compatriots of Orissa, under the same administration, will Government be pleased to state at what stage the consideration of the matter has reached? (b) Have the Government of India consulted local Governments of the four Provinces concerned on this subject? (c) Have they received the replies from these Governments? (d) Will Government be pleased to place the replies on the table? (e) Will Government be pleased to state what conclusion they have reached on the subject? (f) If no steps are taken, will Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to hurt the feeling of 15 million Oriya people by a prolonged neglect of their devout wish on this subject conceived with the sole desire of pushing forward beneficient activities on the line of a common culture and tradition in the direction of education and social uplift?

ALLIANCE BANK.

2. Will Government be pleased to state if, as the largest creditors of the Alliance Bank, they are watching the efforts of the liquidators to realise the assets of that Bank, and whether their attention has been drawn to advertisements which appeared under the signatures of the liquidators inviting private offers for certain properties instead of arranging for an auction?

3. (a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any report from the Creditors' Commitee appointed at the Creditors' Meeting of the Alliance Bank in June last? (b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to place the said report on the table? (c) Have Government entrusted the report to the public Prosecutor with a view to frame charges against any parties what may according to that report be guilty of criminal neglect or misfeasance?

4. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Imperial Bank was acting on behalf of the Government as their Agents in the guarantee which they gave to creditors of 50 per cent. payment forthwith? (b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government inform this Assembly whether Sir Bernard Hunter who declared that he came to the meeting on behalf of the Imperial Bank was present at the said meeting of creditors held in Calcutta as the Agent of the Government? (c) Are Government aware that Sir Benard who was acting on behalf of Government opposed the proposal for appointing an Indian Liquidator? (d) Under the circumstances, will Government decleare what is their contiment on this subject?

BOULTON BROTHERS.

5. Will Government be pleased to state if one of the two Boulton brothers has subsequent to the failure of the Alliance Bank been a guest at the Viceregal Lodge?

6. (a) Have Government made any attempt independent of the liquidators of the Alliance Bank to get information with regard to several frauds said to have been committed in connection with the affairs of the Alliance Bank before it was wound up? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to state if they have decided upon any prosecution as a result of these inquiries?

The Editor of the "Arya" writes from Gurudatta Bhavan, Lahore:—"The Arya," a Hindi monthly organ of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, will issue its Rishi number in the end of February 1924. The number will be illustrated and will contain contributions from some of the best writers and poets both in and outside the Arya Samaj circle.

The semi-finals in the All-India Auxiliary Force Hockey Tournament were played off at Allahabad on Friday. The B.B. & C.I. Railway defeated the Lucknow Auxiliary Force by two goals to love. The second game was a walk-over for the G.I.P. Railway team which beat the E.I. Railway by five goals to love.

The finals of the All-India Majeed Football tournament which ended in a draw on Tuesday was replayed on Friday at Secunderabad. Merryground "A" defeated the City High School "B" by two goals to one. H.E.H. Nizam witnessed the match. The game was well contested and elicited great enthusiasm. A silver cup and gold medals were presented to the winners.

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"My daughter Beatrice was taken down with Pneumonia, and following this did not seem to gain strength. She continued taking the doctor's medicine, but I could not see that she was gaining, so decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon there were signs of improvement, and she continued the use of the Pills until she was able to go around again the picture of good health. I now always advise mothers with growing girls to give them these Pills."
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FROM DAY TO DAY.

PROGRESS OF THE AKALI STRUGGLE.

Bulletins issued by the Guradwara Prabandhak Coommittee, state:—

The following gentlemen arrested at a Diwan held at Gillin District Ludhiana on the 22nd October, 1923 have been sentenced to 18 months' R. I. each:—1. Bhai Kishan Singh of Chhiniwal (Patiala), 2. Bhai Lahorasingh of Bhotna, 3. Bhai Harnamsingh of Jhanda, 4. Bhai Gulbadansingh of Lohgarh, 5. Bhai Birsingh Parcharak, 6. Bhai Randhirsingh Chakarwarti, 7. Bhai Matabsingh of V. Katani, 8. Bhai Indar Singhjee, 9. Bhai Kirpal Singhjee Jogirdar.

Reports are coming to us almost daily that official agents disguised as Akalis are creating mischief and trouble. One such case has been reported from Ferozepur that at the Ram Lila ceremoney there on the 16th instant four men disguised as Akalis used unbecoming language against Hindu Brahmans, who however, remained calm. These four disguised men who were after wards proved to belong to Patiala State, tried their utmost to create a row with the Hindus but their mean tricks proved futile.

It is reported from Jaito that the authorities there are taking securities from respectable citizens to the extent of 12½ thousand rupees for preventing any help to Akalis and also for preventing the Akalis from coming to Gurdwara Gangsar. The citizens protested against this procedure saying that it was impossible for them to check the tide which the Government was unable to stop. Their protests however remained ineffective. Similiar efforts were made at Gumti Khurd (a village at a distance of 2 miles from Jatio) which was forced to give security for Rs. 3000/- for the same purpose. Those who are reluctant to put their thumb impressions on such securities are harrassed and put to all sorts of troubles.

Bhais Mehrsingh and Harnamsingh of Jatio were arrested by the police on the 19th instant on a charge of being supporters of the Akalis.

On the 19th instant sentences of imprisonments and fines were imposed by the Special Magistrate at Bhai Pheru on the Akalis. It will be interesting to know that when the police ordered the Akalis to get up on bullock carts belonging to certain villagers, the Akalis flatly refused to accept the conveyance as the latter was known to belong to their village-brethren. The Akalis requested the police to produce their own motors which they failed and the Akalis started their journey on foot to the Multan Jail.

DESHI SUT KA MAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, deserves congratulations from every lover of Swadeshi for it recently published the list of Spinning and Weaving factories through out India, who use only "Swadeshi" yarn in their manufactures. Surely it will enable the Indian public, to differentiate between Indian piece-goods, woven of Swadeshi yarn and that of foreign yarn. It will help but the educated class only. Then Sir, how are we to enlighten the masses on whom depends the success of our boycott movement? Indeed this mere publication of a list will not do. Then what to do? I wish to suggest an easy, simple and effective way.

Generally the Indian Mills have some or other picture or any "Stamp" as their Trade-mark. On the upper part of every piece they give the name of the mill, and below it is the "Stamp" or their "Trade mark," and the number, etc., if there be any. Now-a-days on some of the pieces they write "Hindustanka bana howa mal." Though this sentence informs us that the piece is the product of the above named Factory, but it still keeps us in darkness as to the yarn used in it.

I wish to suggest that the Mill-owners or the Managers should arrange to give one more sentence namely "Deshi sut ka bana huwa mal." on every piece of cloth manufactured by Indian Mills and in which the yarn used is pure "Swadeshi." Especially on Coatings, Shirtings and more especially on superfine "Dhoties" used by our Hindu brothers. This will surely enlighten the general masses who are daily in touch with the market. Recently, some of the Mills have already brought this into practice, can I think that they have found it to be easily practicable and of much profit.

So Sir, I request the Bombay P. C. Committee to urge on the Mill-owners to bring this in practice and I am sure, that if they try, the Mill-owners will very willingly agree. Will they—Yours, etc.,

MOINUDDIN HARIS,
(Bombay).

Aligarh, Jan. 18.

EPILEPSY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of N. V. Sarma is so obliterated in the printing that it is not possible to read the whole of it. If he will practise a way of life, which instead of Rs. 500, costs nothing more than a belief in himself and strength of will to discipline the appetite, then he can regain perfect health and wholly eradicate the sad and terrible complaint.

During the cure there may be minor returns of the disease but each attach milder till when the blood stream is puribed it will never return.

One week a fast on cold water with lemon juice, (no sugar), the first day take 2 lemons, the next 4, the 3rd day 6, the 4th day 8 and maintaining that number until and upon the 7th day. Then take one meal of tangerines or oranges, the next day, in adition two bannanas mashed in orange juice.

He must wholly banish starch in the form of grains and all milk from his dietary and instead live upon fruits, nuts and salads. If it is difficult to at once maintain this diet after the above cure is tried; then he may take one meal daily of cooked leaf vegetables also cauliflower or carrots (but all these are more cleansing raw) without spices, adding pure cocoanut or olive oil and grated cocoanut and juice of one lemon after the dish is removed from the fire.—Yours, etc.,

Gamdevi, Jan. 24. ENGLISHWOMAN.

A MAHIM GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One should say shabash to the Bombay Improvement Trust at its bottomless patience; as it can afford to wait years on end to see the construction through of the tiny bit of a new road leading from the Mahim Railway Station to the Mahim locality. The road is hardly two furlongs. Yet my eyes have been watching its construction from the beginning of 1922. And to it is still in the making. When it commenced and when it will be completed is beyond me to tell.

But the pity of it is that while the Trust can proceed in its lordly leisure the wild and impatient public has taken to using the road in embryo from the every beginning and is still continuing to do so, even at great risks particularly during the dark hours of night, for the road abounds in dangerous pits and holes, unfenced even at that.

I am sure that when the road is completed it will be provided with rows of lights on both sides. But the question is whether those lights will be more in need then or now. So while the Trust is fiddling, will the Corporation rise to the occasion and provide those lights a little prematurely? Again will it ask the Trust to fence in the unguarded pits and holes? The latter step is imperatively needed as a wayfarer fell down into a pit unawares last night. He was badly hurt and bruised in several parts of his body and was waiting for rescue when I arrived at the scene. Another gentleman that had preceded me helped him out and there the matter ended. The Trust should be glad to know that there is very little likelihood of an action of tort being brought against it on the part of the poor fallen down. Thus it is that our backwardness is a boon to many responsible bodies.

The above is a simple instance that I happened to observe personally. God knows how many more have occurred quite silently during the past, and how many more will occur in the future till the completion of the road, if necessary preliminary steps are not taken forthwith.

I hope that if lights are for the benefit of the wayfarers and not for the finished road only to adorn it, the question of their provision at the present stage being premature or too early will not arise.—Yours, etc.

NEW LIGHT.

THE WORLD'S UNEMPLOYED.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STATISTICS.

Figures showing the general unemployment situation throughout the world are given in the December number of the International Labour Review.

According to these figures, it is clear that during September and October 1923, no change occurred in the general unemployment situation except in Germany. In Germany unemployment has reached proportions hitherto unknown in that country. About 10 per cent of the five million workers covered by the returns were reported unemployed and almost 40 per cent were working on short time.

In contrast to the experience in Germany, a decrease in unemployment has been taking place Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland. In Poland, increases of employment were reported in the metallurgical, paper, building, machine, bookbinding and chemical industries. In Austria a diminution of unemployment has occurred among building, clothing and metal workers.

In the United States, a small contraction in employment has been taking place. This decrease was shown particularly in the carriage and waggon industry and in the manufacture of rubber, boots and shoes, automobile tyres and agricultural implements.

SIMPLIFYING THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF SEASONAL FOREIGN LABOUR.

An interesting system has been adopted in France in order to simplify the re-engagement of seasonal foreign labour. Previously, long and complicated formalities were involved in re-engaging in the spring foreign workers engaged in seasonal industries which practically cease work in the winter.

With a view to avoiding the delay and expense thus involved, arrangements have been made to enable building and public works contractors, instead of terminating the contract with seasonal workers simply to send the workers back to their own country on leave.

Forms are employed for this purpose which certify that the worker in question has been employed during the 1923 season and that the employer is prepared to take him on again in the following season, provided that he presents himself for work on receipt of the summons which will be sent to him, and not later than 15th April. This form is delivered to the worker at the same time as his identity papers, and serves as a passport. In order to re-enter France, he has merely to show the letter from his employer notifying him to resume work

The plan was tried last year with Italian workers and this year it is being extended to all nationalities.

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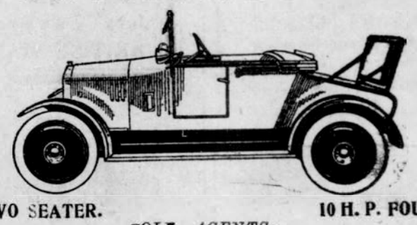
LATEST  MODELS
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BOMBAY BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a strong and persistent rumour, that the Bombay Boiler Act Examination for 1st and 2nd class certificates, will cease to be held hereafter. These examinations were held once in three months and were much valued by the ambitious among our youths. In fact, they are, the only examinations of a highly practical nature in Mechanical Engineering, by passing which, our Indian youths were aspiring to become highly successful practical engineers in their future lives. To stop these examinations all of a sudden, will be nothing short of disastrous, as it will cause deep disappointment to such of them, as had all along been preparing for the same.

Already, I understand, an appeal signed by some of the first class Engineers, has been forwarded to the Governor-in-Council, requesting that the said examinations be continued in the interest of Indans. I hope the appeal will meet with due response from His Excellency and in the meantime, is it too much to expect, our members of the Legislative Council to come to the aid of these unhappy youths, and thereby bring pressure on the Government to reconsider their decision.—Yours, etc.

AN ON-LOOKER.

Coimbatore, Jan. 21.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of Punjab states:—As the practice by which time-guns are fired daily in a number of stations in India serves no military purpose commensurate with the expenditure entailed, the military authorities desire to discontinue the practice with effect from the 1st February 1924. Accordingly it has been decided to discontinue the time-guns throughout the Punjab except in any municipality in which the Municipal Committee agrees to bear all the expenditure involved.

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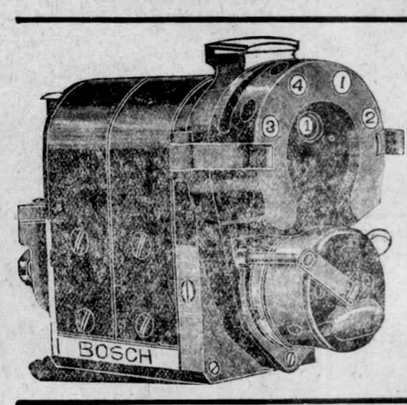

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